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BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS LOMEYKO ON ARMS TALKS

LD072340 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Interview given by Soviet foreign affairs spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko to Budapest radio correspondent Jozsef Havel; date, place not specified; presenter not identified -- no video available]

[Excerpts] Good evening. For all of us it was a reassuring announcement after the latest Geneva meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz that the negotiating delegations of the USSR and the United States would begin in the Swiss conference city a completely new series of discussions on Tuesday, 12 March -- that is, 5 days from today.

What are Moscow's expectations as it looks ahead to the series of discussions due to begin on Tuesday? Are rapid results to be expected? I put this question to Jozsef Havel, Hungarian radio correspondent:

[Havel] I think that in the Soviet capital nobody expects quick results from the Geneva talks. The path will be long and difficult. Everybody in Moscow says and professes this. Gromyko and Shultz may, it is true, have agreed on certain basic principles, and these basic principles really do offer a possibility and hope for progress, but now we have come to a very difficult phase of the discussions: These same basic principles have to be changed into practical deeds. But I think that Vladimir Lomeyko, Soviet foreign affairs spokesman, can speak more creditably about this:

[Begin recording] [Lomeyko, in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] The Soviet Union begins the discussions from the point that their topic will be the entire sphere of issues of space and nuclear weapons. All these issues must be examined and solved in all their details and in connection with one another. The two foreign ministers agreed on precisely this in Geneva. This is a very important agreement. The topic of the examination must be not a few chosen issues but, I repeat, the whole complex of issues, both the issue of space weapons and that of nuclear weapons, including the issues of strategic and medium-range nuclear missiles. At the discussions, the Soviet Union will strive to achieve mutually acceptable agreements, the essence of which is very simple: The militarization of outer space must not be permitted; thus, a space arms race should not begin. That has to be forestalled here on earth.

As has been stressed already on numerous occasions by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, too, the Soviet Union wishes to have serious, professional discussions in which the sides will not try to outwit one another, where they will not expect unilateral concessions from the other, but will hold discussions on a coordinated basis. It is encouraging that such a basis does exist, and where they do not violate the principle of equality and equal security. [as heard]

[Havel] If on the issue of space the United States is unbending and continues the experiments it has started in this direction, what then will be the Soviet stand?

[Lomeyko] We cannot believe any kind of explanations to the effect that this is only an initiative with a defensive objective and that only scientific research has been set in motion. We believe that the scientific research itself is already the first step on the path of creating a space weapon. According to the lessons of history, new weapons are created so that they might also be put to use. Someone who buries millions of dollars in this will hardly stop in midstream. To your question (?we) could reply: We have warned the Americans that one cannot on the one hand negotiate and on the other hand create new types of weapons.

And if they pursue such a policy, they will shake the bases of the discussions. I have warned them about this as severely as possible. I would also like to say here that the Americans themselves say the following: Your conceptions, according to which it is a question merely of the creation of a space shield that would completely defend the territory of the United States from missile attacks, that not a single missile should reach there, and that it does not in any way want to gain superiority. Well, these pronouncements are refuted by facts. [as heard] Only a few days ago THE NEW YORK TIMES and the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reported that at present the U.S. Air Force is realizing its own work program, the objective of which is the creation of new exceptionally refined missiles with changing trajectory. These missiles are intended to break through an eventual Soviet space shield insofar as the Soviet Union would create one, too. What is this all about, in other words? They do not only want a space shield for themselves; they would not only like to retain their nuclear missiles. At the same time, they also hold talks so that they might create missiles suited to breaking through our eventual space shield.

[Havel] What mutual concessions do you consider to be possible in the issues of strategic and medium-range weapons?

[Lomeyko] For the Soviet Union, medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles are also strategic weapons. Why? We have talked about this on numerous occasions. Because they can reach the Soviet Union. Thus, they are capable of inflicting a blow on our political and military centers, on the sites of our strategic missiles. For that reason there is the closest possible reciprocal effect here between the two spheres of issues. Space weapons, even if Mr Reagan calls them defensive, are directly connected to nuclear armament since the shield he wants to create -- under cover of which shelter would be provided from Soviet missiles -- would create the possibility for American missiles to inflict a blow on us from behind this shield. For this reason, Minister Gromyko warned the American side that it should not nourish illusions and should not expect to be able to agree separately on just the strategic or the nuclear weapons, putting aside the matter of space weapons. Only by examining all weapons in their interconnections can power relations be evolved that do not contradict the principle of equality and equal security.

[Havel] What is your opinion of a mutually coordinated moratorium, a freeze?

[Lomeyko] As is well known, the Soviet Union has for a long time been proposing to the United States a freeze on the existing nuclear potential so that later it might become possible to reduce it. Unfortunately, the U.S. Government has not yet responded to our proposal, although it seems that our standpoint is very understandable and natural. For us to be able to reduce nuclear armaments, we must first curb its proliferation, the emergence of newer types of weapons. An automobile cannot be put in reverse while it is speeding ahead; first it has to be brought to a halt. In the same way, we would first have to stop the growth of armaments if we want to reduce and limit them. This halting is the essence of a freeze. The level of armaments is roughly equal. If either side jumps ahead or presses forward, the other will definitely pursued. There is now an approximate military strategic balance, and in this there is a possibility which we must not let slip away. Armaments must be frozen now, while the balance will not be upset; then can follow equal reductions, right up to the total elimination of all nuclear weapons. [end recording]

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON GENEVA DELEGATION NOTED

LD071506 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- Follow brief biographical data on the members of the Soviet delegation for the USSR-USA talks on nuclear and space arms. The talks are to begin in Geneva on March 12.

The leader of the delegation:

Ambassador Viktor Karpov was born on October 9, 1928. In 1951 he graduated from the Moscow State Institute for International Relations. From 1951 he engaged in scientific work. From 1955 -- a staff member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1962 to 1966 worked with the USSR Embassy in the USA.

Participated in the Soviet-U.S. Salt-1 and Salt-2 talks. In 1978 he headed the USSR delegation at the Salt-2 talks. In 1982-1983 he headed the USSR delegation at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

He has a degree of Candidate of Science (law).

He is married and has a daughter.

Member of the delegation

Ambassador Yuliy Kvitsinskiy was born on September 28, 1936. He graduated from the Moscow State Institute for International Relations in 1959 and since then is a staff member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1959 to 1965 he worked with the USSR Embassy in the GDR and in 1978-1981 with the Soviet Embassy in the FRG.

He took part in the quadri-partite talks on West Berlin as well as in the Vienna negotiations. In 1981-1983 he headed the USSR delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

He has a degree of Candidate of Science (law).

He is married and has two children.

Member of the delegation

Ambassador Aleksey Obukhov was born on November 12, 1937. After graduating from the Moscow State Institute for International Relations in 1961, he engaged in scientific work. He has been on the staff of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1965. In 1965-1966 he worked in the USSR Embassy in Thailand.

He participated in the Soviet-U.S. Salt-1 and Salt-2 talks as well as in the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

He has a degree of Candidate of Science (history).

He is married and has two children.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD SDI

LD080012 Moscow TASS in English 2227 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 8 TASS -- TASS commentator Fedor Aleksandrov writes:

White House officials and U.S. propaganda are making efforts to present the steps taken by the USA to prepare for "star wars" as innocuous research, the results of which will be used in the remote future, if ever. But no tricks can conceal from the public the fact that the United States has launched intensive preparations for the development of a sophisticated system of anti-missile defenses.

It is a cherished dream of the Pentagon generals to avoid retaliation, to destroy or decapacitate Soviet IBM's within two-five minutes of launch, that is, over Soviet territory.

It is laser weapons that are assigned the role of the chief striking force. According to the Western press, intensive research is being carried out into high-energy, chemical, excimer, [as received] X-ray and free-electron lasers. Work into X-ray lasers using the energy of nuclear explosion is going ahead full steam.

It is also planned to use surface-to-air guided missiles with nuclear and conventional warheads to intercept incoming warheads before they enter the atmosphere and in the upper and middle atmospheric layers. They are going to be used to shield such targets as control centres and IBM launchers.

U.S. specialists believe that the interception methods tested over the Pacific can be used to counter missiles and warheads also in the initial and middle phases of the trajectory of their flight. Satellites carrying interceptor missiles can do the job until strike space-based laser stations are developed.

Since Reagan unveiled his "star wars" program in March 1983, notable scientists have forcefully demonstrated the fallacy of his "doctrine of assured survival" and the impossibility of the development of an absolute anti-missile shield. Yet the Washington administration continues to speed up the militarization of space. Many foreign military experts explain this drive by the dual character of space weapons. To all appearances, they will be not so much defensive as offensive weapons which can be used not only against missiles and other space objects but also against aerial, ground and sea targets. They are to become a component of the first nuclear strike potential intended to disarm the Soviet Union and to deny it the possibility to retaliate against the aggressor. The United States is actually embarking on a new, unprecedented round of the arms race.

As for the Soviet Union's position, it is clear and understandable: The hope to take cover behind an anti-missile shielf from retaliation against aggression is illusory. The USSR will not permit anyone to achieve military superiority over itself either on earth or in space. It stands for a search for honest and mutually acceptable agreements to put firm brakes on the arms race in every field.

BOGACHEV ASSAILS REAGAN CALL FOR MX DEVELOPMENT

LD071644 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan admitted that what he called the fragile equilibrium of containment forces between the United States and the Soviet Union did not suit him and urged Americans to support his program for deploying MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, which, as is known, is part of far-reaching plans for gaining military superiority. It followed from the President's speech before a group of American businessmen that his administration sees the forthcoming talks with the Soviet Union not as a rare opportunity to achieve cuts in nuclear arms and prevent the militarization of outer space but as a pretext for a further arms buildup by the United States. According to Reagan, the accomplishment of the agreed upon aims of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks -- those of preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating the arms race on earth -- should be accompanied with the U.S. manufacture of space arms such as missile defense systems and the buildup of strategic first-strike nuclear systems such as the MX on earth.

The MX missile for the U.S. Administration is a most important element of American arms control strategy, a leg of the table of negotiations with the Soviet Union, without which the negotiations could allegedly collapse. If U.S. Congress did not approve the MX program, Reagan claimed, the chances for achieving agreement with the Soviet Union would allegedly decrease significantly. The President went as far as contending that the vote for the MX missile was a vote for progress at the Geneva talks.

Reagan motivated his demand for the deployment of the new strategic missiles, as usual, by the need to offset a mythical "Soviet military threat". The President, it appears, does not care too much for avoiding discrepancies in his own public statements, since he himself said in a minute of frankness only recently, at a meeting with representatives of the American youth, that so far as strength was concerned, the United States and the USSR were almost equal. And the Joint Chiefs of Staff in their February report to U.S. Congress also conceded rough nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. Reagan does not like the existing equilibrium of forces between the United States and the USSR and is now ever more outspoken in preaching a policy for achieving military superiority for the United States. The objectives, despite all its illusoriness, is extremely dangerous for this planet.

The new U.S. military programs, including the MX program, will not give Washington world hegemony. The new American weapons of mass annihilation will only activate the "action-counteraction" chain in the vicious circle of the arms race. The implementation of the U.S. military plans will only raise the level of military confrontation still higher and destabilize the military-political situation, with all ensuing consequences.

The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. But neither will it allow U.S. superiority over itself. The path to stability in the world, to removing the threat of a nuclear war lies not through the arms race, as the U.S. President claims, but through honest and serious talks on the basis of compliance with the earlier reached agreements, on the basis of the principle of the sides' equality and equal security.

MATVEYEV ARGUES NEED FOR ARMS PACT OBSERVANCE

PM081011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "Abide by What Has Been Signed!"]

[Text] In the U.S. political arena there has never been a shortage of figures not just opposing all agreements and accords with socialist countries but resisting negotiations with these countries in general.

Anything that in one way or another could hamper the arms race or -- worse still from their viewpoint -- lead to coordinated collective steps toward reducing the most destructive weapons arouses these circles' particular displeasure.

The following statement by R. Perle, assistant secretary of defense, in a recent interview reflects this way of thinking. He declared that "everything went very smoothly when there were no talks." If these people regard talks as an obstacle to plans to deploy new arms, you can imagine how much they oppose any agreements aimed at curbing the arms race!

The following piece of evidence from THE WASHINGTON POST is worth noting. On 21 January 1984 it recalled: During the 1980 presidential campaign, Reagan insisted that a charge that the Soviet Union was violating the provisions of the two treaties on strategic arms limitation -- SALT I and SALT II -- signed between the USSR and the United States, be included in the Republican Party platform. The newspaper specified that concern for the observance of the said treaties was the last thing the then presidential hopeful had on his mind. Quite the reverse: It was precisely because "Reagan had always regarded the process of strategic arms limitation with suspicion" that this kind of pseudo-accusation against the Soviet Union was needed to mount an attack against these treaties.

The Republican administration, which came to power in the United States in 1981, did not confine itself to verbal attacks on the agreements with had been concluded between the USSR and the United States. Washington unilaterally broke off talks with our country on a general and complete nuclear weapons tests ban, on the Indian Ocean, on anti-satellite systems, and others. U.S. observers pointed out with good reason that the current administration established a unique kind of record during its first term in office: Compared with preceding U.S. administrations in power in the sixties and seventies it alone achieved no new agreements with the Soviet Union.

The mass deployment of sea-and ground-launched cruise missiles by the Pentagon in recent years was at variance with what was enshrined in the protocol to the SALT II treaty. It is worthwile once again to refer to what R. Reagan had to say about cruise missiles before he became U.S. President. At the beginning of June 1976 in an interview for ASSOCIATED PRESS he described cruise missiles "as the most promising set of weapons" and claimed that the United States would gain great advantages "if it appeared on the scene with a new system of weapons..."

Despite the fact that for the aforesaid reason the SALT II provision relating to cruise missiles has lapsed [otpalo], the sides proceed from the premise that what remains of the constructive provisions of SALT II should stay in force. This positive interpretation was recently noted by A.A. Gromyko.

It is characteristic that last June the Senate, where the Republicans have the majority, called on the U.S. President to continue to observe the provisions of the SALT II treaty, which was not ratified through the fault of the United States. And it was as a result of a very indicative vote: 82 votes for and only 17 against. Commenting on the results of the voting, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: "Nonetheless, Reagan continues to view anything that might restrict potential U.S. participation in the arms race with great skepticism."

The newspaper put it relatively mildly. In actual fact, the campaign of attacks against SALT II from various quarters goes on unabated across the ocean. And since -- because of broad public support for the treaty -- its opponents do not dare oppose it directly, they resort to subterfuge. The means most frequently used involves fabrications about alleged "violations of its provisions by the Soviet Union," which Washington again resorted to recently.

Simultaneously, the same circles are trying to sow doubt about the usefulness of the upcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva and to poison the talks' atmosphere in advance. As we can see, they are trying to attack on a broad front, but their zeal is clearly not based on reason.

"Accusing people of violating commitments under treaties which you yourself refuse to ratify is a dangerous matter," the Federation of U.S. Scientists emphasized last March. Valuing highly everything that serves the strengthening of the norms of international law and consequently contributes to the strengthening of the foundations of world peace, the Soviet Union was and is for the strict observance by states of international treaty commitments which they have assumed. Proceeding from these positions, the Soviet side has on more than one occasion drawn the attention of the United States to the latter's actions in the sphere of arms limitation. A substantial memorandum on this question was handed to the U.S. State Department at the end of January 1984.

Recently, the USSR Embassy in Washington made representations to the State Department in connection with the slander campaign unleashed in the United States around the administration's latest "report" to Congress on alleged "violations" of international commitment by our country. Fabrications of this kind have nothing in common with real facts.

The now visible U.S. Government line aimed at undermining the 1972 treaty of unlimited duration on ABM defense, which authoritative U.S. experts have described as the most important agreement between the two countries for the continuation of the process of strategic arms limitation; a whole series of U.S. measures and steps in the military strategic sphere, including the siting of new nuclear missile weapons in West Europe, aimed at disrupting the military equilibrium and gaining a first-strike capability, which are in fundamental contradication with the letter and spirit of SALT-I and SALT II, which remain in force; the U.S. refusal to ratify the 1974 treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests; Washington's course toward the accelerated development of chemical weapons and consequently toward sabotaging accords for banning these weapons: What is all this if not an attempt to give primacy to militarist objectives which pursue the aim of achieving superiority in the military sphere and thus undermining and bringing down the whole international law structure created over the past 2 decades! This formed the basis for successful action to reduce the threat of a nuclear conflict and limit the most destructive arms!

The initiators of these steps must take into account that in trying to challenge the Soviet Union in this sphere and setting too much store by their technological and other resources, they will also come into conflict with broad circles of the public and realistically minded politicians inside their own country and in countries which are their allies. They are essentially advocating a "philosophy of hopelessness," an interminable race in a vicious circle of increasingly devastating and destabilizing arms.

Mankind rejects this defective approach of denying the value and importance of the observance of international commitments.

This is why the Soviet Union attaches such serious importance to this issue.

TRADE UNION GROUPS CONCLUDE MOSCOW MEETING

LD071105 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS -- The Moscow part of the program of the international trade union meeting "40 years Without War: Prospects for European Cooperation and Trade Unions" was completed today with a visit to the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada at the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. In conversations with members of the staff of the intitute representatives of trade union organizations from 18 European countries touched on ways for curbing the arms race, preventing its expansion into outer space and removing the threat of nuclear war. The delegates to the meeting supported the idea of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the entire complex of space and nuclear weapons.

General debate at the meeting had drawn to a close yesterday. Summing up its results, Vitaliy Shorin, rector of Moscow's higher school of the trade union movement had said that trade union centers of European states regarded the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism as a powerful impulse for intensifying efforts to avert the threat of a new war to ensure an enduring peace in Europe and the world over. The debate confirmed that a cut to military expenditures would significantly improve the conditions of life of the working people in all countries.

The exchange of views at the meeting demonstrated that European trade unions had deep-rooted traditions of anti-war struggle. This is the founding of peace committees at one's place of work during the cold war, annual workers' conference of the countries of the Baltic Sea, Norway and Iceland, and the practice of European trade union conferences which took shape in the 1970s.

Our time gave rise to new forms of anti-war activity: the setting up of peace initiative groups at productive enterprises, stoppages in protest at the arms race, weeks of action in defense of peace, blockades of NATO military installations and peace marches. In the present complex international situation it is necessary to scale up these activities, the participants in the meeting said.

Later today the delegates will be leaving for Leningrad, where the trade union forum will continue its deliberations.

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH DRA, MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS

PM051038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] A meeting was held 1 March betwen N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and S. Mangal, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the DRA State Planning Commission. During the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, questions of the development of the DRA's national economy and the further strengthening of USSR-DRA economic cooperation were discussed.

The same day a meeting was held between N.K. Baybakov and P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian State Planning Commission. During a friendly talk questions of the further development of USSR-Mongolian economic ties were discussed.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES U.S. VISIT

Shcherbitskiy on U.S. Ties

LD071631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: V.V. Shcherbitskiy's Speech]

[Text] Washington, 7 Mar (TASS) -- Before my trip to the United States I visited my constituency in the Ukraine and chatted with workers, peasants, and people of various professions in towns and rural areas.

International tension worries the Soviet people. Discovering that I was about to go to the United States many people asked me to "tell the American people that only together can we achieve peace."

Vladimir Lenin, the founder of our state, bequeathed us the principle of peaceful coexistence between countries with different socioeconomic and political systems. No matter what differences there may have been between us, they must be resolved peacefully -- that is its main essence. And in the nuclear age there is simply no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Konstantin Chernenko recently gave a clear formulation of our principled and consistent position in the sphere of foreign policy.

First: We do not aspire to achieve any sort of unilateral advantage....

Second: We want to see an end to the arms race, not its continuation.

And third: We want a real reduction in the weapons that have been accumulated. To start with, we want a considerable proportion of them to be destroyed and we do not want more new weapons systems to be built... Futhermore, our ultimate aim is the complete destruction of nuclear weapons everywhere on the planet and the complete elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Huge responsibility for the implementation of this aim rests on both our countries -- the Soviet Union and the United States.

Unfortunately, Soviet-U.S. relations are not shaping up today as well as they might. We know that there are people in your country who think tense relations between the United States and the USSR are the norm and that the arms race is a natural state. But we do not share the philosophy of mutual deterrence, if one can put it like that.

Our countries have proved in practice that they can cooperate in resolving the most difficult problems. We have this experience and it must be valued. There is the 1963 agreement on halting nuclear tests in the three spheres, the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the 1972 treaty on limiting antimissile defense, and the agreement on limiting strategic weapons. All these are convincing examples showing that the United States and the USSR can act fruitfully together in the cause of curbing the nuclear arms race and in the cause of averting nuclear war.

This is also indicated by such important Soviet-U.S. documents as "Foundations of Interrelations Between the USSR and United States" and the agreement on averting nuclear war, elaborated in 1972 and 1973 respectively.

It is clear that to a large extent, peace throughout the earth and the entire international political atmosphere depend on our relations.

What, in our opinion, is needed to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations? Primarily, they must not be orientated toward confrontation. Aggressive rhetoric and aspiring to introduce ideological disagreements into the sphere of interstate relations, as well as attempts to ascribe nonexistent intention to the other side, are inappropriate here.

Furthermore, sobriety and realism in evaluating the correlation of forces that has come about and the strategic balance, as well as recognizing each other's international role and legitimate interests, are necessary to maintain normal relations.

An approach from a "position of strength" is totally unacceptable. It is high time to admit that neither side can or should strive to achieve military superiority no matter what name it is given: antimissile, or strictly defensive "shield," or anything else. Such an aspiration is simply chasing illusions. Apart from that it is extremely dangerous because it leads to a stepping up of the arms race and destabilization of the entire international situation.

An incontrovertible truth of the nuclear age is that the arms race cannot really safeguard anyone's security. Strict observance of the principle of equality and mutual security is essential for normal relations. Of course, this assumes that the sides are willing to make sensible compromises. That is the only possible approach.

Finally, and this is very important, normal relations can only be built on a basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for the laws and ways of the other country.

These are elementary truths of international relations and the Soviet Union adheres strictly to these principles. The world would undoubtedly be a safer place to live right now if the U.S. side would consistently adhere to a similar approach. However, the actions of the U.S. side in the military sphere in recent years are taken by the Soviet Union as meaning just one thing: It is attempting to achieve decisive military superiority and guarantee for itself conditions allowing it to deliver a first nuclear strike while counting on going unpunished. Perhaps these are strong expressions but they are the result of a realistic appraisal of the political and military measures as well as other actions on the party of the United States.

Let me refer to the so-called strategic defense initiative. Our attitude to it is, I think, well known to you. We resolutely oppose plans to proliferate the arms race in space, and this is by no means because the Soviet Union has nothing with which to counter these plans.

As Konstantin Chernenko, the head of our state, has said: If we are compelled to do so we will do everything -- as was the case on more than one occasion in the past -- to safeguard the security of our country as well as the security of our allies and friends.

But will the security of the United States become more reliable as a result of this, and will they gain anything? Quite plainly, the answer is no.

What would be the consequences of preparations for "star wars"? One thing is perfectly clear: It would mean an understanding of the whole process of arms limitation and reduction. Implementation of these plans would nullify all the positive things achieved in the seventies and, first and foremost, would undermine the termless Soviet-American treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems.

What follows, then? Surely there is more on the horizon than the sinister prospect of an uncontrolled arms race in all directions? This can never be permitted!

The Soviet leadership is steadily pursuing a line toward preventing an arms race in outer space and toward terminating it on earth. Proceeding from precisely this principled position, the Soviet Union has proposed to the United States entering into new talks on the whole complex of nuclear and space armaments.

We consider the accord reached at the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and G. Shultz, the secretary of state, to be of fundamental importance. In our view it opens up the possibility for serious fruitful talks in Geneva. Of course, they will be successful only if the accord on the subject and aims of the talks is kept in all its parts, and if the principle of equality and mutual security is strictly observed.

We do not want talks for the sake of talks. They must not be a screen for a continuation of the arms race. The Soviet delegation at Geneva has been given clear instructions to work for an agreement on the complex of space and nuclear weapons. We expect the United States to join us in the search for a mutually acceptable agreement.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that the problem of preventing war is of the most important, priority significance.

As Konstantin Chernenko said recently: "It is a matter of a problem which overshadows, one might say, all the rest. That is, the problem of how to ward off the threat of nuclear war and find a way to check the arms race, and create a situation in the world in which people will not fear for tomorrow. On this matter, delay is intolerable." And the chance that exists today must not be allowed to slip by.

Allow me to express the hope that today's meeting will further our efforts to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and create a favorable international situation leading to the establishment of lasting peace on earth.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, B.I. Stukalin, and other members of the Soviet delegation replied to correspondents' questions.

Shcherbitskiy Meets Reagan

LD080017 Moscow TASS in English 0006 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 8 TASS -- A meeting has been held in the White House between Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who arrived in the USA at the head of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The meeting covered questions pertaining to the upcoming Soviet-American talks on nuclear and outer space weapons and other questions of Soviet-American relations.

On the same day U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz gave a dinner in honour of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet currently staying in the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Congress.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, exchanged speeches.

Talks Termed Frank, 'Sharp'

LD081304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, has met a group of U.S. congressmen led by O'Neill, the speaker of the House of Representatives. They discussed a broad range of problems, including the question of increasing parliamentary exchanges between the USSR and the United States.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, who spoke at the meeting, said: In our view, the talks and discussions we have had were useful. They were held in a spirit of frankness, although the exchanges were sharp at times. We are convinced that the conditions are still right for a breakthrough to better things in international affairs, including relations between our countries. It is important, Comrade Shcherbitskiy went on to stress, that a constructive tone should be adopted right from the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, so that progress can be made toward the solution of the questions which, in terms of the Soviet-U.S. accord, are the subject and purpose of the talks. The Soviet side is ready for this. It will adhere firmly to this course.

WEINBERGER ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY U.S. ARMS BUILDUP

LD071353 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] March 7 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has made an attempt to justify in the eyes of the Americans the Reagan administration's perilous course of whipping up the arms race and building up military spending without any restraints whatsoever. Addressing a congress of the American Legion, a rightist public organisation, the head of the U.S. military establishment alleged that the demands for a cut in the Pentagon's draft budget for fiscal 1986 could not be met under whatever circumstances. In the process, he tried to scare the participants in the congress with the contention that a reduction of the requested allocations might bring about a lessening of the survivability chances of the United States.

Weinberger alleged that the security of the United States was under threat and that it needed more and more sophisticated weaponry to defend itself and contain an enemy attack. But -- as is characteristic of the U.S. secretary of defence's speeches -- he listed among the armaments crucial for "defence" such first strike systems as the B-1 strategic bombers, the MX and "Midgetman" intercontinental ballistic missiles. He also upheld Reagan's "strategic defence initiative", which is known to be aimed at securing for the United States an opportunity for delivering a nuclear strike with impunity. Weinberger tried to pass off the openly aggressive character of the U.S. military preparations as defensive measures. In so doing, he had no arguments except bold assertions that the United States allegedly adhered to a "defensive" military strategy.

BUSH STATEMENTS ON ETHIOPIA FAMINE CRITICIZED

Remarks on Aid Viewed

PM051251 Moscow LITERATURNANA GAZETA in Russian 6 Mar 85 p 9

[Igor Belyayev article under the rubric "Viewpoint": "G. Bush Is Displeased..."]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush, about to set off for a tour of African countries, addressed the National Press Club in Washington.

In his speech to the journalists he spoke of the famine on the African Continent and of the supposedly unprecedented aid granted by the United States recently to certain African countries which are experiencing extremely difficult times, mainly because of the unprecedented drought.

Well, the vice president is at liberty to talk about the problem of famine in Africa and to talk about the aid which the Americans are giving the Africans. But why, in doing so, does he openly distort the truth which is common knowledge?

The U.S. vice president recalled that in recent months the whole world's attention has been focused on Ethiopia. The famine really is raging there. American public organizations have given food aid. The world has noted with satisfaction that many countries have done the same.

But why did G. Bush need to contrast the American aid with the Soviet aid, which was welcomed by people of goodwill on all continents and why did he do so in such a way as to calumniate both Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, which gives it food and medical aid, sending in doctors and setting up hospitals and medical aid centers? G. Bush said something about the small number of trucks made available by the Ethiopian authorities for the delivery of food from the ports to the aid centers. But deciding how to act in a situation as grave as that which has arisen in Ethiopia as a result of the drought is above all a matter for the Ethiopian Government and the country's people. Can G. Bush have intended to use the granting of food aid to American public organizations and that African country for the purposes of open interference in its internal affairs, so as to teach the Ethiopians how they should live?

Listen to what the U.S. vice president said:

"...If today's Ethiopian farmer followed Joseph's example and in the fat years laid in stores for the lean years, he would be accused of capitalist 'accumulation'... and if he wanted to sell his crop to anyone other than the government grain-purchasing agent, at any price other than that laid down by the government, he would be accused of capitalist 'exploitation.' And that kind of policy is characteristic not only of Ethiopia."

So that, it appears, is what it's all about! Ethiopia's domestic policy, its socialist orientation, are not to G. Bush's liking. He does not like this course of social development in Ethiopia!

But there is one snag: Among the countries stricken by drought and famine are Sudan and Somalia. In those countries, progressive transformations were overturned long ago. I write of this with regret, but facts are facts. And we in the Soviet Union do not "advise" or "teach" the Sudanese or Somali authorities when they are in a difficult situation. But the United States, which did everything it could to ensure that the supporters of capitalism triumphed in Sudan and Somalia, must bear the responsibility for what is happening in those countries today. The breakdown of the Sudanese and Somali economies is the result above all of American influence. G. Bush does not "notice" this, and really lets himself go in pushing capitalism on the African Continent. In doing so, he deliberately forgets precisely what capital has brought and brings to the African peoples who groan under its yoke. The U.S. vice president wants at all costs to calumniate not only millions of Africans who are suffering cruelly today from famine and drought, but at the same time the Soviet Union which is doing so much to overcome the African countries' backwardness. Of course, G. Bush does not mention the Aswan Dam or other installations of that kind which appeared in Africa thanks to cooperation with the USSR.

And the U.S. vice president claimed that Soviet people do not know about the sufferings of the people of Ethiopia, and therefore are not responding. He also spoke of the trampling of freedom in Africa, forgetting about the killers and terrorists from organizations like UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and its ilk which are in the CIA's service. After all, these killers are "on their side," and they operate in the name of American "freedom"!

Nothing is stopping the United States from granting aid to starving Africa. Only why was it necessary to advertise this aid, if it really is being planned, by distorting the facts the whole world knows? No one can refute the fact that the Soviet Union, with its real aid to African countries and peoples over many years, is really promoting their development and the struggle against the disaster which has overtaken them in recent years. It does not become the U.S. vice president to distort the nature of what is happening in Africa for the sake of flagrantly political goals. Let the African Continent and its peoples decide for themselves how to live and what social system to choose.

There is much that Mr G. Bush does not like in Africa. But it does not follow from this that he is entitled to play with the facts.

Visit Termed 'Provocation'

LD071905 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] The trip of the U.S. vice president, George Bush, to Sudan has resulted in an impudent provocation against Ethiopia. According to reports from Khartoum, the overseas visitor is trying to present his trip around a number of African countries as a charity trip. However, facts indicate that Bush is trying to make use of the difficulties of the African states connected with the protracted drought to [words indistinct] of American policy, to encroach on the sovereignty of the independent states, and to crush them as unceremoniously as is typical of the U.S. Administration. An illustration of that is a statement of the U.S. vice president made in the course of his visit to the camps of the Eritrean separatists near Kassala on the Ethiopian border.

Even a correspondent of the American ABC company admits that all the (?statements) of the vice president boil down to sharp attacks against the Ethiopian Government. [words indistinct] tedious in his choice of words, Bush accused the Ethiopian leadership that it allegedly did not realize the depth of human tragedy in Eritrea and Tigray and treated extremely viciously the population of these provinces. He obviously tried to belittle the tremendous efforts of the Ethiopian authorities who are overcoming the consequences of the drought there and (?for) socioeconomic development. And this is not coincidental. As is known, the United States and its allies are in every way backing the separatist elements operating in these regions, but not controlling an inch of land there. Willy-nilly the Washington emissary left out the true designs of the American military circles in this part of Africa. [as heard] He made an ultimatum that Addis Ababa grant the United States and other Western powers the right of [word indistinct] deliveries of aid to Eritrea and Tigray, and in fact that means (?the) freedom of action for the Central Intelligence Agency in these provinces.

[Words indistinct] the Ethiopian Government exposed Washington's attempts, on the basis of facts, to boost military support to the separatists under the guise of assistance to the victims of the natural calamity and in this way to attain Ethiopia's dismemberment. The well-informed American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently reported that the (?goods) for the terrorists were arriving with the help of the U.S. special services and their NATO partners in Port Sudan. From there they are dispatched to the bases on the Sudanese-Ethiopian border controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency and other Western special services, and later on they were transshipped to the separatists.

U.S. CONSIDERING DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF CONTRAS

LD080546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Vyacheslav Lavrentyev commentary]

[Text] According to foreign news agencies, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department has announced that the Reagan government is considering the possibility of giving diplomatic recognition to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Over to our commentator, Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

If Washington officially elevates the ringleaders of Somozist gangs to governmental status -- something that will automatically entail the severing of diplomatic relations with the legitimate Government of Nicaragua -- the probability of direct U.S. aggression against the republic will sharply increase. It becomes more comprehensible in the light of this report why Washington has recently been so earnestly extolling the Nicaraguan cuthroats. In one speech, President Reagan called them worthy heirs of the legacy of Simon Bolivar, the national hero of Latin America. In another, he compared them to those who fought for the independence of the United States.

Many Americans have learned what these latter-day liberators are really like from reports prepared by two independent U.S. organizations which have just been published. Representatives of these organizations, including a former New York assistant district attorney, spent 4 months from September 1984 to January 1985 traveling around practically all the border areas of Nicaragua, questioning hundreds of witnesses who have fallen victim to attacks by counterrevolutionaries. The report that they prepared, with its profusion of details of atrocities committed by the Somozists against the civilian population, including women and children, prompted Congressman (Henderson) to declare: Reagan wants American taxpayers to finance the barbaric crimes being perpetrated on Nicaraguan soil.

No one is in any doubt now that the Sandinist goverment is defending a just cause and that it has fallen victim to aggression -- except for the Reagan administration.

In a recent message from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, a specific plan was outlined for peacefully resolving all disputed issues in Central America. The Nicaraguan Government is willing to abide by all the points put forward by the Contadora Group, which has been acting as mediator. It is also prepared to resume talks with the United States, which were broken off by Washington.

Nicaragua's peace-loving position is supported by the majority of countries of the world, including the U.S. NATO allies France, Italy, and the FRG. The world public plans to hold a peace marc: in Central America in July and August; representatives of 80-100 countries are to take part. It is to begin in Panama, and will pass through Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, ending in Mexico. Its purpose is to demonstrate to the U.S. Administration that the peoples of the world reject the adventurist policies of the United States in Central America and are ready to do everything in their power to oppose them.

VNA REFUTES THAI 'FABRICATIONS' ON SRV INVASION

LD072137 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi March 7 TASS -- The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY has refuted the slanderous fabrications spread by Thailand's military circles that the "Vietnamese troops have invaded Thailand's territory". The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the statement by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY says, consistently honours Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Bangkok's inventions are aimed at misleading the public, justifying the military aid rendered by the Thai authorities, China, the forces of imperialism and international reaction to Khmer reactionary gangs which are engaged in subversive activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY points out.

PRK ARMY ATTACKING 'KHMER REACTIONARY GANGS'

LD072123 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh March 7 TASS -- According to an SPK agency report, the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea supported by Vietnamese volunteers is carrying out successful operations to rout Khmer reactionary gangs which have entrenched themselves in Thailand's territory and which launch armed sorties into the border areas of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The defense of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the sacred borders of the homeland is the inviolable right of the Kampuchean people. The forces of imperialism and international reaction have virtually launched an undeclared war against the young republic, trying to undermine the gains of the Kampuchean revolution and return to power in Kampuchea their placemen -- the butchers of the Kampuchean people.

The Western and Chinese mass media are talking much at the present time about a "violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity" and about "combat operations in Thailand's territory". But they fail to report about the atrocities of the Pol Pot gangs, the brutal crimes against the peaceful Kampuchean people, the heavy shelling by Thai artillery of the border areas of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which resulted in numerous casualties among the local population.

The Kampuchean people are resolved to defend reliably its freedom and independence, strengthen the combat solidarity of the fraternal countries of Indochina and give a fitting rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies, the SPK agency stresses.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH AUSTRALIAN PREMIER

LD061329 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS -- The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to Robert J. Hawke containing congratulations and kind wishes on the occasion of his being reelected prime minister of Australia.

In a reply telegram addressed to Nikolay Tikhonov the Prime Minister of Australia Robert J. Hawke thanked [him] for the congratulations and kind wishes.

The telegrams express hope for a further development of mutually advantageous relations between the Soviet Union and Australia for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, the consolidation of universal peace and cooperation.

FURTHER ON VOROTNIKOV VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Meets With Sukrija

LD071453 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade March 7 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, who is staying in Yugoslavia on an official visit, had a meeting today with Ali Sukrija, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. A friendly conversation took place, which dealt with the further development of relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Some questions of the present-day international situation were also touched upon.

The USSR's Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov was present at the conversation.

Meets With Stambolic

LD072153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, met today with Stambolic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Central Committee of Serbia's League of Communists. Stambolic told him of the activity of the republican party organization aimed at solving current and long-term tasks facing the party, the economy, and culture. Comrade Vorotnikov informed him of the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and of how Soviet people are working to fulfill the plans for the country's socioeconomic development. He shared his impressions about his stay in Serbia and expressed satisfaction at the meetings and conversations that had taken place.

Comrade Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, was present at the meeting.

SFRY Press Reaction

LD071357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is traveling in Yugoslavia. Our Belgrade correspondent, Aleksandr Shakin, reports:

The Belgrade morning papers are writing about the exceptionally warm atmosphere in which Comrade Vorotnikov's visit and his talks with the leaders of the Republic of Serbia are taking place. They drew particular attention to the following fact: the substantial development of business contacts between the two largest republics of our countries, Russian Federation and Serbia. These contacts go beyond the framework of normal trading deliveries. The exchange of new technology and scientific ideas, and cooperation in the most progressive and leading branches of industry have now been set on a completely practical footing. The example of a number of enterprises and scientific and planning organizations that Comrade Vorotnikov has visited in the past few days are convincing testimony of this. Today Comrade Vorotnikov will be welcomed in yet another republic of the country, Montenegro.

Arrives in Montenegro

LD081104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, has arrived in Titograd, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. Talks were held between Comrade Vorotnikov and Brajovic, president of the Executive Council of the Montenegro Assembly. The sides noted with satisfaction that ties between the RSFSR and Montenegro have broadened in recent years, within the framework of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. The government of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro held a reception at which Vorotnikov and Brajovic exchanged toasts.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSES TASKS

PM071408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Mar -- An LCY Central Committee plenum was held here 5 March. It summed up the results of the all-party discussion launched last year on the LCY Central Committee's initiative on questions of strengthening the LCY's leading role in society and reinforcing the unity of party ranks.

The report delivered at the plenum by H. Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that, as the progress of the discussion has shown, Yugoslav working people have no doubt that the LCY is the ideological-political vanguard and motive force of the working class and all working people in the struggle for the country's stable social and economic development.

The ideological and organizational unity of party ranks and the consistent observance of the fundamental principle of intraparty life, the principle of democratic centralism, are of decisive importance, the report said. That is why the Central Committee, after drawing conclusions from the results of the discussion, must constantly strive to strengthen LCY unity and aim timely criticism at those who act contrary to the party course.

The report points out that Yugoslavia needs a united and powerful League of Communists, the party of revolutionary actions. The all-party discussion binds the LCY, and above all its leading organs, to work actively to carry out the tasks facing the country, overcome existing difficulties and shortcomings, and struggle against everything that impedes Yugoslavia's progress. The results of the all-party discussion must serve as the basis for preparing the documents to be discussed at the next, 13th, LCY Congress.

FURTHER ON BILAK OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

Meets with Gorbachev, Others

PM071406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and a group of senior officials from the CPCZ Central Committee were in the Soviet Union 3 through 5 March at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

He held talks with M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and CPSU Central Committee Secretaries M.V. Zimyanin and N.I. Ryzhkov.

An exchange of information was held on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress and the preparations currently being launched for the fraternal parties' next congresses. A high assessment was made of the development of all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between the USSR and the CSSR, and questions of deepening collaboration in the political, ideological, and other spheres were examined.

During a discussion of urgent international problems the need to further strengthen the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion in the struggle for peace and for common goals and interests in the world arena was stressed. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the other Warsaw Pact states propose a line of radically improving the international climate, ending the arms race on earth, and preventing one in space as opposed to the dangerous course of U.S. imperialism aimed at confrontation and diktat in world affairs.

The talks were held in the atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding traditional for Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

FURTHER ON HAVLIN, DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Havlin Visits Estonia

AU071342 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Mar 85 pp 1,7

[CTK Moscow dispatch: "Holiday of Brotherhood and Friendship; Days of CSSR Culture in the Soviet Union Continue"]

[Excerpt] Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the CSSR Culture Days in the Soviet Union, yesterday returned to Moscow after spending several days in Leningrad and in the Estonian SSR.

On Monday he was received in Tallin by Karl Yajno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, who briefed the Czechoslovak guest on the Estonian Communists' intensive political activity prior to the approaching 27th CPSU Congress and on the economic situation in the Estonian Republic. Josef Havlin acquainted K. Vajno with the Czechoslovak people's working efforts in honor of the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, and with preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress. The reception was attended by Milan Klusak, minister of culture in the Czech Socialist Republic, and by other members of the Czechsolvak delegation.

The Czechoslovak representatives also visited the outstanding Estonian S.M. Kirov Fishing Kolkhoz on the coast of the Gulf of Finland.

Havlin, Delegation Depart

LD072136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which took part in the Czechoslovak Culture Days in the USSR, left by air for home today. Also in the delegation are Matej Lucan, federal deputy premier; Miroslav Muller, director of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Jurik, director of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture; and other representatives of Czechoslovak social and cultural life.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS FINAL CSSR FESTIVAL CONCERT

PM071441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[Report by unnamed TASS correspondent: "Culture Festival Ends"]

[Excerpt] The finale of the CSSR Culture Days festival was a concert by leading Czechoslovak variety performers. It was held on 6 March in Moscow's State Central Concert Hall.

The very successful concert was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; J. Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; M. Lucan, CSSR deputy premier: M. Klusak, CSSR minister of culture; and M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

HUNGARY'S OVARI PRESENTS AWARD TO PONOMAREV

LD071454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] On the instruction of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, presented Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic with Rubies on 6 March in Moscow. He merits this award for his great services to strengthening and developing fraternal friendship, all-around cooperative between the CPSU and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, between the Soviet Union and Hungary, and in connection with his 80th birthday.

Comrade Ponomarev expressed heartfelt gratitude to the MSZMP Central Committee and to the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic for the lofty award, which he sees as recognition of the activity of the CPSU Central Committee in developing cooperation between our peoples and countries. Comrade Ponomarev said that in future he will continue to give all his strength to the struggle for the common cause of peace, freedom, and socialism.

In attendance at the presentation was Rajnai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the USSR.

POLISH DELEGATION HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD072046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Following agreements between deputy premiers of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Baybakov, and of Poland, Manfred Gorywoda, a Polish interministerial delegation stayed in Moscow to acquaint itself with the progress and results of the Soviet economic experiment. The goal of the experiment is to strengthen the system of central management of the economy and to broaden the independence and responsibility of enterprises for economic and production results.

The Polish delegation held talks with the leaderships of the USSR Council of Ministers State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the State Committee on Prices, as well as representatives of other economic ministries.

The head of the delegation, Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy head of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, was received by Nikolay Baybakov.

POLISH OFFICIAL MEETS WITH AUCCTU OFFICIAL

LD071935 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Cooperation of Polish and Soviet trade unions and their joint activities on the international forum were the subject of talks held in Moscow between Deputy Chairman of the OPZZ [National Trade Union Accord] Romuald Sosnowski and Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

POLISH PRESS CITED ON PRIESTS' STATE 'ATTACKS'

LD072133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Polish Press' Exposes: On the Activity of Certain Catholic Priests"]

[Text] Warsaw March 7 TASS -- The Polish press carries materials exposing the activities of some Catholic priests who deliver truly instigatory sermons.

The is a group of Catholic priests in Poland who engage in political and not religious activities, who attack from church rostrums the state system in the Polish People's Republic and propagate man-hating and religious fanticism of the medieval type, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. By what right do these priests, blinded by fanticism, divided Poles into "good" and "bad" ones and urge Catholics to hate atheists? the article asks.

Another newspaper, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSTI, draws the reader's attention to the fact that often not only Catholic priests, but also specially invite politicians from among the leaders of the counterrevolutionary underground network deliver instigatory speeches at cathedrals. These include Kuron, Moczulski, Ruleski, Gwjazda, and Jurczik. Do Polish bishops really believe these people carry out the "mission of love for their neighbor"? the newspaper writes.

In connection with allegations in the West to the effect that Polish authorities have launched an offensive against the Catholic Church, TRYBUNA LUDU writes that it would be more correct to say that some priests have launched a campaign of hatred for the socialist state, a campaign that is concentrated in a number of cathedrals. The policy of the Polish Government with regard to the church is based on the firm and invariable principles and is in keeping with the interests of the state and the people, TRYBUNA LUDU underlines. However, respect for the church on the part of the state does not rule out criticism of concrete negative phenomena in the clerical circles, including subversive activities of some priests. The Polish authorities have every right to it, the newspaper stressed.

PZPR POLITBURO SESSION HITS 'U.S. INTERFERENCE'

PM071429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Main Direction"]

[Text] Warsaw March 6 TASS -- The foreign policy activities of the PZPR and the Polish state will continue to focus on the enhancement of the ideological, political, economic, and defense alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, it was stressed at a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo here, which summed up the results of Poland's international activities in the past year and examined the key tasks of its foreign policy in 1985.

It was pointed out at the meeting that these tasks are being accomplished in a complicated international situation that has deteriorated through the fault of the more aggressive imperialist forces. At the same time, more and more countries and peoples are coming to realize the danger of the policy of confrontation, which is being pursued by the United States and some of its NATO allies. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo takes the view that new factors may emerge this year, which will have a favorable impact on the international situation. The forthcoming Soviet U.S. talks in Geneva open up prospects for improving the political climate in the world.

The constant strengthening of the Warsaw Pact Organization and Poland's active participation in elaborating and implementing the socialist community countries' concerned foreign policy, it was pointed out at the session, help to strengthen Poland's sovereignty, the inviolability of its borders, its territorial integrity, and to enhance its defense capability.

Poland therefore devotes paramount attention to the expansion of ties with the USSR and the other fraternal countries in all spheres of life, to the implementation of the long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation programs, and to the strengthening of cooperation with the CPSU and the other fraternal communist and workers parties, drawing on their rich experience in building socialism. The further deepening of the process of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework and the realization of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference are of great significance for Poland.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo condemned the U.S. policy of interference in Poland's internal affairs and declared the need to resolutely counter the attempts of revanchist forces to undermine the political realities that have taken shape in postwar Europe. The increased activity of Washington-supported revanchism in the Federal Republic of Germany is fraught with dangerous consequences for peace in Europe and all over the world, it was pointed out at the meeting.

PONOMAREV, FORMER FRENCH PREMIER MAUROY MEET

LD071926 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- A meeting took place today between Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and prominent French politician Pierre Mauroy, president of the World Federation of Twinned Towns and former prime minister of France.

They exchanged opinions on the activities of the World Federation of Twinned Towns, in particular ways of increasing its (?role in the struggle for) peace, as well as on some pressing (?topical international questions).

Boris Ponomarev said that the Soviet Union will continue helping the intensification of links between twinned towns in the interests of strengthening international security, friendship and cooperation between nations.

The conversation took place in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere.

FRANCE MOVING TOWARD NATO MILITARY COOPERATION

PM071426 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[F. Andreyev commentary under the rubric "The Facts Expose"; "When Secrets Come Out in the Open"]

[Text] Quite recently the U.S. press reported details of a "secret deal" concluded back in 1982 between the United States and France concerning deliveries of modern U.S. military equipment and other aspects of military cooperation. The U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY wrote in this connection: "French Government officials refused to discuss this agreement or its consequences. Nevertheless, high-ranking State Department officials, who asked to remain anonymous, confirmed the fact that the deal has been clinched...."

Under the terms of this agreement, the first of eight Cray-1 high-capacity, high-speed computers was delivered to France from the United States in the very same year, 1982. According to the newspaper report, these computers are used to design and model trials in aerospace industry, develop nuclear reactors and nuclear weapons, and solve other tasks. The Cray-1 computers were used to solve problems in the development of thermonuclear warheads, and particularly MIRV warheads for the M-4 missiles with which the new French nuclear submarine Inflexible is due to be armed. "Officials from the French Atomic Energy Commission confirmed the great importance of this high-capacity computer in developing thermonuclear warheads," NEWSDAY reported. One of these officials openly declared that research into explosion methodology would have been impossible without the high-capacity U.S. computers.

The United States is also supplying France with the latest radio equipment for use by French aircraft maintaining communications with missile-carrying nuclear submarines.

NEWSDAY writes: "For France this deal represents one more step toward the resumption of military cooperation with the NATO alliance, which was rejected by De Gaulle when he expelled the NATO headquarters from Paris in 1967... Although De Gaulle's decision remains popular with the voters, his successors have adhered to it only in words, while in practice they have been quietly coordinating their military strategy with NATO's generals."

And not so quietly, either, if we are to be accurate. The very same NEWSDAY notes that, by concluding the U.S.-French "secret deal," official Paris "took a number of steps in support of the hardline course vis-a-vis the Kremlin." Examples of such steps -- in this instance within "the framework of resuming military cooperation with NATO" -- are provided by France's support for NATO's notorious "two-track" decision to deploy 572 U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West European countries and for Washington's openly destructive stance on the problem of limiting medium-range nuclear means in Europe. These steps also include France's refusal to adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, its stance against the freezing of nuclear arsenals, and so on.

All this indicates that certain forces in France are persistently pushing the country along the path of a de facto return to the military organization of the aggressive NATO bloc and involving it in Washington's dangerous policies.

GROWING 'ANTIWAR SENTIMENTS' IN FRANCE EXAMINED

PM071117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent I. Shchedrov: "Voice of Protest Is Strengthening"]

[Text] Paris, March -- The intensification of the nuclear threat is causing mounting anxiety among the majority of French men and women. This was reaffirmed by a public opinion poll conducted by a sociological institute before French central television showed "The Day Nuclear War Nearly Broke Out," which has generated great public interest.

The majority, 58 percent, of those polled stated that they believe the threat of a nuclear conflict to be real and are convinced of the need to reach an agreement on the reduction of weapons arsenals, including nuclear weapons arsenals, and on disarmament.

Admiral A. Sanguinetti, retired, who took part in the television program, stated that those people who are trying to argue that the growing arms race and "the equilibrium of the nuclear threat" are a "guarantee" of the prevention of a world nuclear catastrophe are misleading people and lulling their vigilance. The threat of a world conflict, he said, is real, and its danger has increased substantially recently. Of itself a broadcast of this kind, although it is quite a rare phenomenon on French television and in general in the mass media, which are controlled by influential right-wing forces, is noteworthy.

Antiwar sentiments are blazing a trail despite the reaction's attempts to slander the pacifist movement, despite the noisy campaign in support of the further buildup of their nuclear missile arsenals by the Western countries, including France, and for the launching of the preparation announced by Reagan for "star wars" which are portrayed as "defensive," leading virtually to the easing of tension. The pages of Paris newspapers and journals have bristled with articles by the newborn offspring of the "Atlanticists" and "cold war" troubadours obviously singing in tune with trans-Atlantic voices -- the so-called "Schiller Institute." These articles are persistently trying to persuade millions of French men and women that "better a Pershing missile in your garden than a Soviet soldier in your house..."

Nonetheless, despite this massive pressure and daily indoctrination of public opinion, voices in favor of reaching an arms reduction agreement are being heard increasingly loudly in France. A number of well-known Catholic priests and eminent representatives of the Protestant Church have spoken against the threat of war.

Even the right-wing forces are having to consider these public sentiments. Addressing the international diplomatic academy in Paris recently, R. Barre, one of the leaders of the opposition Union for French Democracy party, expressed himself in favor of France's maintenance, even in the present complex situation, of constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The documents of the recent Grenoble congress of the biggest right-wing opposition party -- the Rally for the Republic -- also speak of the need, in the present international situation, to continue the dialogue between West and East, between France and the USSR, in the interests of peace and security. They particularly note that France has frequently played an important role in European and international affairs in the past, pursuing an independent foreign policy course reflecting national interests.

The press responded widely to the recent statement by Defense Minister C. Hernu in Munich, where he reaffirmed that France opposes U.S. plans for preparation for "star wars" and opposes the militarization of space because, the minister said, this can lead only to the acceleration of the arms race.

The only alternative to the nuclear threat looming over the world, L'HUMANITE writes, is the galvanization of actions in France and throughout the world against attempts to launch preparation for "star wars" and for the attainment of agreements on mutual controlled disarmament in both East and West. The recent 25th French Communist Party Congress and forums of the country's largest trade union center -- the General Labor Confederation -- clearly stated that progressive democratic forces advocate the halting of the arms race and disarmament.

SPANISH OPPOSITION TO U.S. MISSILE PLANS VIEWED

PM061642 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Vernikov under the rubric "Further to What Has Been Printed": "The Scandal Grows"]

[Text] Madrid -- The first reports on the secret Pentagon plan, which envisages the immediate dispatch of nuclear missiles to various countries (Spain, Canada, Iceland, the Philippines, and others) in the event of the threat of the outbreak of war appeared more than a month ago and were a bombshell.

Washington was inundated with protests and demands for an explanation of the unceremonious way in which the White House and the Pentagon were taking charge of peoples' destinies without informing the governments of interested states of the existence of such a plan. The United States responded with assurances that the plan is nearly 10 years old, that it is "obsolete and not current," and that, therefore, there is no cause for alarm. But these statements have not reassured anyone. The scandal has not abated.

Reliable information that the secret plan is still in force and that it goes to the U.S. President every year for his signature appeared the other day in leading U.S. papers, causing another wave of dissatisfaction in many countries. The leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party stated that the country's government had not been told of the plan's existence and that it would never allow the United States to violate Spain's status as a nonnuclear state either now or in the future. It demands that the U.S. Administration give a detailed reply concerning the problem.

According to the plan, 32 antisubmarine missiles with nuclear warheads would be deployed in Spain at the U.S. naval base in Rota.

"It is highly symptomatic," one Madrid paper wrote in this connection,"that Washington, and not Madrid, assumes the right to decide when our territory is under threat. But who can guarantee that the U.S. President has correctly assessed the world situation when, with one flourish of the pen, he subjects Spain to mortal danger."

According to the Mardid papers, the United States has included Spain in its secret plan for the very reason that it "sees it as one of the NATO members who will be unable to renounce nuclear weapons." The correctness of this conclusion was essentially confirmed by an official Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman during an interview on local television. "Spain will probably have to accept nuclear weapons on its territory whether the Spanish parliament likes it or not; if our country is integrated in the bloc's military sturcture," he said, "because these will be NATO's plans." This statement caused a wave of protests and fierce polemics in the papers.

It is true that there are hotheads here who are prepared to review Spain's nuclear-free status. M. Fraga, leader of the right-wing "Popular Allinace," obviously echoing the militarist circles in the West, believes that "it is pointless for Spain to renounce nuclear weapons if another 4 or 5 countries in Western Europe have them."

But Spanish democratic forces realistically assess the transatlantic bloc partners' "concern" as a danger to the country. That is why there is a growing movement for immediate Spanish withdrawal from NATO and for the removal from its territory of U.S. military bases which pose a threat to its independence. The "nuclear allergy" is people's natural reaction to the actions of the enemies of peace and detente and it cannot be ignored today.

BOOK ON WEST EUROPEAN TERRORISM REVIEWED

PM071445 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 9, Feb 85 pp 22-23

[V. Tsoppi Book Review: "Terrorists and 'Anti-Terrorists"]

[Text] General Rene Audran, a high-ranking official in the French Defence Ministry, was shot at point-blank range in the Paris suburb of Celle-Saint-Cloud on January 25. Responsibility for the killing was claimed by a French terrorist group calling itself Action Directe (Direct Action). Immediately there appeared reports that Action Directe had entered into an alliance and was co-ordinating its criminal activities with an extreme-left West German terrorist group, Rote Armeefraktion (Red Army Faction), and with ultra-"progressive" thugs and terrorists from the Belgian Cellules Combattantes (Combatant Cells). Having easily found a common language, a common programme and common ideals, the terrorists "revolutionaries" issued a lengthy communique in French and German which they sent to the REUTERS office in Paris a few days before the general's murder. The communique announced the setting up of a joint "military-political front in Western Europe." There was more to it than mere swashbuckling and publicity seeking. The communique contained a detailed and impressive list of terrorist actions the "front" had already carried out in Portugal, Greece, Belgium, Spain, West Germany and France.

Terrorism in Western Europe has a long and gruesome history, and new bloody pages and chapters are still being added to it. There is only one explanation for this phenomenon: terrorism serves reaction and reaction fosters terrorism.

The members of the newly-formed "front," mindful of the political situation in Western Europe, have laid aside their ideological pseudo-differences to declare: "Attacks against the multinational structures of NATO, against its bases and its strategies, against its plans and its propaganda constitute the first large mobilization." What a noble mission! With the help of dynamite and guns, the members of the "front" are on the way to achieving the opposite result, which, in the final count, is their chief goal. They strengthen the positions of the imperialist circles by discrediting genuine struggles against the actions and plans of NATO, in particular the U.S. military, and by provoking reprisals against those who take part in these struggles. By the same token, they sow fear, and create an atmosphere of tension that is so favourable for the propaganda of the inevitability of nuclear world war, a war which is seen by those who are trying to bring it nearer as a last and global terrorist act with a lethal outcome for the whole of mankind.

Terrorism is an extremely complex phenomenon. Its workings are often a mind-boggling maze. But it has an underlying pattern. A good guide through the maze is "Terrorism: The Inspirers and the Do-ers," a book by two Soviet journalists, Eduard Kovalev and Vladimir Malyshev, recently brought out by the Political Literature Publishers in Moscow which keeps its finger firmly on the pulse of the fast-changing international life.

The chief merit of the book is that both its authors have witnessed various stages in the evolution of West European terrorism and have become meticulous, inquisitive and involved chroniclers of the process. They have resisted the temptation to fictionalize their strictly documentary narrative. There is drama enough in the book's plot and the carefully selected and logically arranged facts and episodes. There are no surmises, no fantasies meant to titillate the reader, no irresponsible and often ill-intentioned inventions so characteristic of the Western publications on the subject.

The readers will learn how and why, 22 years after the defeat of Hitlerism, forces were brought into play in the West that dealt a terrible blow to the people of Greece, the land where the notion and the very word "democracy" were born. The putsch of the "black colonels," skillfully masterminded by the secret services of the NATO allies, saddled Greece with a black fascist dictatorship for several years. Looking back and retracing events with the help of the book's authors, we understand why Washington is so openly and often aggressively hostile towards Greece today.

One reads with unflagging interest the story of how international imperialism, led by the U.S.A., translated into life (or rather, into the deaths of innocent people) its strategy of tension in Italy as it attempted to throw the country back to the dark times of Mussolini. And these attempts did not end with the death, in 1974, of the "black prince" Valerio Borghese who was preparing a fascist coup. There was the murder of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat leader who felt it necessary to co-operate with the Communist Party, one of the country's largest political parties. There was also the P-2 Masonic Lodge whose mainsprings have yet to be fully revealed. There was an attempt on the pope's life by the Turkish fascist Agca. The strategy of tension is still very much alive.

In Portugal, the CIA, less than a month after the revolution of April 1974, tried to use the organization of local and foreign terrorists hiding behind the front of AGINTER-PRESS in an attempt to restore the fascist regime. When that failed the CIA pinned its hopes on General Spinola who had been a loyal servant of Salazar and Caetano. All these attempts failed in the face of the unbreakable will of the Portuguese to uphold their freedom and their revolution. Terrorist sorties aimed at rehabilitating fascism in Spain after Franco's death also came to grief.

I do not intend to retell the contents of this book, packed with information, much of which has never been published before. Let me just say that it sheds new light on the present situation in Western Europe and fully bears out the opinion that international terrorism is merely one of the guises of imperialism.

The murder of General Rene Audran is a fresh case in point. Within a few days of the crime the French press was carrying reports suggesting that Action Directe, which had so promptly claimed responsibility for the terrorist act, may be just a cover for professional CIA gunmen. The following facts point in that direction. Lieutenant Colonel Bolley, who served under the general, was recently exposed as a spy by the Indian government. He was gathering information about India's armaments and armed forces with two aims in mind: he determined the possibility of marketing French weapons (France is the second biggest supplier of arms after the U.S.A. among the imperialist states), and also, according to the Paris weekly L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE, he "combined this work with attempts to destabilize India, which were made under the guidance of the CIA."

Rene Audran, of course, possessed exhaustive information about the lieutenant colonel's activity. So, the general's death came at a very opportune moment for the people who would like to cover the tracks of Indira Gandhi's murderers. One is struck by the fact that several hours before the murder at Celle-Saint-Cloud a State Department spokesman announced in Washington that the United States had held consultations with its allies on combating terrorism in view of a recent spate of terrorist acts in Western Europe. Who, then, killed Rene Audran? The terrorists from Action Directe or the "anti-terrorists" from NATO who are now guided by the Shultz doctrine which legalizes imperialist terror against other nations under the pretext of combating international terrorism? And who killed Herr Zimmermann, a West German aerospace industry executive, several days later? Who detonated, that very same day, eight bombs in the Portuguese town of Beja?

The book by Kovalev and Malyshev gives us a clear answer to this question. Both the murderers and those who inspired them must be held responsible.

SYRIAN, EGYPTIAN CP'S DENOUNCE AMMAN ACCORD

LD061958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Statement"]

[Text] Damascus March 6 TASS -- Establishing economic, political, and military domination over Arab states is the chief objective of American imperialism in the Middle East, says a joint statement by the Syrian Communist Party and the Egyptian Communist Party, published here. In order to attain its aims, the statements noted, the United States will do anything to heighten international tension, wage a constant struggle against national liberation movements, the Soviet Union, and other countries of the socialist community, and undermine the cause of peace and peoples' security. Washington is continuing vigorous preparations for a devastating nuclear war.

The forces of imperialism, the statement reads, are seeking to impose their plans on peoples in the region, assigning a great role to reactionary regimes and right-wing forces, instigating Israel to another aggression against Arab countries. The United States is doing everything possible to keep Egypt in orbit of American policy and preserve the fetters of Camp David. It is seeking to involve in the process other Arab states as well.

The parties, the statement stresses, resolutely reject the Amman agreement and call on all Palestinian patriots to oppose it with all their strength and do everything possible to restore the unity of the PLO ranks on the basis of adherence to an anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist course.

A just settlement of the Middle East problem is possible only on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967, implementation of decisions of the 16th Session of the Palestine National Council and the Arab summit in Fes, as well as with due account for the Soviet initiative on convening an international conference on the Middle East with the mandatory participation of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Syrian and Egyptian Communist Parties highly assessed the successes accomplished by the Lebanese national patriotic forces in the struggle against Israeli occupiers. These successes are a natural outcome of the struggle against the aggressor, waged by the whole Lebanese people. The parties expressed their support for Syria's course directed at opposing the machinations by imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

ISRAELIS ATTACK LEBANESE CIVILIANS, ARMY

LD080033 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Beirut March 7 TASS -- Israeli punitive troops opened fire at peaceful civilians in Burguliya populated locality near the city of Tyre in southern Lebanon, killing a 12-year-old boy and gravely injuring another eight persons. Near Maaraka village, occupationists opened fire at a truck and killed its driver. The Israelis have carried out roundups, searches and mass arrests in Bediyas, Kfar-Syr, Kseiba, Yater and Lueiza villages. The menials of the interventionists from the puppet "army of southern Lebanon" opened machine-gun fire at Ain-Khana village near An-Nabatiyah.

The aggressor launched fresh armed provocations in Kausariya and Zarariya villages controlled by the Lebanese Army. The Israelis also opened fire at apartment houses and were trying to attack Lebanese Army posts.

The Lebanese servicemen returned fire and made the interventionists retreat. Later, acting under cover of darkness, a group of Israeli commandos, penetrated Zarariya and staged a massacre in the village.

In an attempt to conceal their crimes, the Israeli occupation authorities are preventing the activities of Lebanese and foreign journalists in southern Lebanon. For more than twenty-four hours they kept under arrest a Lebanese television crew. Photographers from a number of Western news agencies were questioned and brutally treated.

The Association of Prominent Moslem Figures of Lebanon has condemned Israeli terror in southern Lebanon and the policy of the United States supporting the aggressor. The participants in the meeting, which was chaired by Takieddin al-Solh, a former prime minister, issued a statement saying that the USA and the Western Powers are responsible for Israeli crimes against the Lebanese people.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

LD071653 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus March 7 TASS -- Correspondent Dmitriy Zelenin reporting:

Tomorrow the people of Syria mark their national holiday, the 22nd anniversary of the revolution of March 8 which brought the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th) to power in Syria. The holiday follows the recent 8th regional conference of the party which reaffirmed the anti-imperialist progressive policy of Syria, the allegiance of the Ba'th Party and the National Progressive Front of the Syrian Arab Republic to the policy of social and economic reforms in the interests of the masses. The Syrian working people met with approval the results of the conference and its decisions.

The Syrian people is determined to defend the country's independence and protect the gains made, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party, told TASS. U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces are holding back the development of Syria and are trying to impose their dominance on the people of the Middle East. However, relying on the support of the friendly Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Syria will continue to follow the road of freedom, progress and socialism.

The Syrian Arab Republic, the Syrian party figure said, favors all-round development of relations with the U.S.S.R. on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. Friendship with the Soviet Union meets the national interests of the Syrian and other Arab peoples, the interests of the struggle for peace and security on earth, for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar said.

Syria supports the Soviet Union's initiative designed to promote peace and avert the threat of war, the assistant general secretary of the Ba'th Party stressed. He said that the positions of the U.S.S.R. and the S.A.R. on different international problems coincided. Both countries are fighting imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and working for freedom, equality and social progress. The U.S.S.R. and Syria cooperate in resolving the main issue of the present day, that of safeguarding and consolidating peace the world over, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar said.

He made note of the importance of economic, scientific and technical assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to Syria. Mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, he stressed, promotes the development of the Syrian economy.

The Syrian people are grateful to the U.S.S.R. (?for) the disinterested assistance which promotes stronger independence of the country, for the Soviet Union's support for the struggle of Syria and other Arab countries for peace and just settlement in the Middle East, against conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces in the region.

TV REPORTS INCREASED ACTION ALONG IRAN-IRAQ FRONT

LD071131 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 6 Mar 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Iraq's second largest town, Basra, which is situated on the River Shatt al 'Arab that flows into the Persian Gulf, has been subjected to massive bombardment by Iranian artillery. Foreign correspondents reporting from the scene have said that shells were falling on the town's residential houses at 30-minute intervals. The bombardment lasted all yesterday evening and last night. It was only at dawn that the inhabitants of Basra, among whom there are numerous casualties, were able to breathe more or less easily and an uneasy lull had set in.

An Iraqi spokesman stated that the country's Armed Forces would be forced to inflict retaliatory blows upon 30 towns in Iran. Iraq's long-distance artillery has already been bombarding the Iranian town of Abadan.

The bombardment of Iraqi and Iranian towns has torn to shreds the agreement reached between the two countries in June last year through the mediation of the UN secretary general, whereby neither Iran nor Iraq would, in the course of military actions, inflict blows on civilian targets. The events that have occurred mean that there has been a fresh, dangerous escalation of the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict.

The attempts to end this conflict have not yielded any results. Moreover, along the whole front line extending for 1,200 km there has been an increase in combat actions. On both sides hundreds of thousands of officers and men, aircraft, artillery and other military equipment are involved.

Since the beginning of this year Iraq's Armed Forces, in response to Iranian offensive operations, have undertaken a number of counterattacks to improve their defensive positions and hamper fresh Iranian offensive actions.

At present, the conflict in the Persian Gulf is being discussed in the Security Council in connection with the report of a special UN mission which studied the conditions in the prisoner of war camps. The report was published at the end of February.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has stressed the need to end this destructive conflict which is doing great damage to the human and material resources of both the sides. He confirmed his readiness to help any initiative aimed at achieving peace in the interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq.

It is noteworthy that the Iranian delegation has boycotted the meeting of the Security Council. The council's chairman, on behalf of its 15 members, has appealed to Iran and Iraq to show restraint and to observe the agreement banning the bombardment and shelling of civilian targets.

1985 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PDRY 6 MAR

LD072231 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Mar 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] A protocol on trade exchange for 1985 between the USSR and the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] was signed yesterday in Moscow. It provides for developing the mutually beneficial Soviet-Yemeni trade. The USSR is to supply the PDRY with cement, iron, timber, consumer goods, foodstuffs, and so forth. The PDRY will supply the USSR with fresh frozen fish [as heard], cotton, leather raw material and other goods which the PDRY usually exports. Experts say that the trade between the two countries, which is built on full equality and respect of mutual interests, allow this Arab country to save its foreign currency resources because this trade is equitable. The successful economic cooperation facilitates the development of trade between the two countries. It is known, for instance, that this cooperation allows the PDRY to develop its fish resources whose production covers local needs and the surplus is exported.

U.S. RECONSTRUCTS FOUR AIR BASES IN OMAN

LD080616 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] London March 7 TASS -- The United States has completed the reconstruction of four airbases in Oman. According to a REUTER agency report from Muscat, the capital of Oman, the programme of reconstruction started in 1981, cost 256 million dollars. Runways have been improved, and depots have been built for ammunition, military equipment and fuel at bases near Muscat in southern Zufar Province, in Musandam Peninsula and al Masirah Island in the Arabian Sea.

According to an official American representative in Oman, the Pentagon has considerably increased its capability to react to an "emergency situation" in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. To implement its strategic designs the United States has placed in that area 30 military bases, 60 naval ships and a 220,000 strong interventionist rapid deployment force.

SOVIET-ANGOLAN-CUBAN TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW 6 MAR

LD071853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 85 p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Soviet-Angolan-Cuban Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-Angolan-Cuban consultations were held in Moscow on March 6, 1985, during which the situation in southern Africa was examined in a thorough way. The sides unanimously agreed that since the tripartite consultations in January 1984 tension in that region has not decreased, which is a result of the continuing aggressive policy of the Pretoria regime against Angola and other independent African countries.

The participants in the consultations stressed that only a readiness to reckon with the legitimate interests of Angola and the Namibian people, whose recognized representative is SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] can lead to a real improvement of the situation and to peace in southwestern Africa. The Republic of South Africa should stop all its aggression and the indirect aggression. There should also be clear movement on a Namibian settlement on the basis of corresponding UN decisions, including Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

The sides reaffirmed that the platform advanced by the Angolan Government is a just foundation for achieving an agreement that would ensure independence, security, and peace in southwestern Africa. They stated that despite the steps taken by Angola with a view to achieving a settlement in that region by way of talks, the Pretoria regime, acting contrary to the accords reached in Lusaka, retains its troops on Angolan territory and has not set the date for starting to carry out UN Security Council Resolution 435. The consultations were useful and helped to further coordinate the actions of the three countries toward strengthening the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Angola.

The exchange of views took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of full mutual understanding.

Taking part in the consultations were: On the Soviet side -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and USSR foreign minister; B.N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, S.L. Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister; O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and L.F. Ilyichev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy foreign minister of the USSR. On the Angolan side -- M.A. Rodrigues, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party and interior minister of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], A. dos Santos Franca, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, deputy defense minister of the PRA, and chief of the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola; and J.C. Augusto, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers' Party and the PRA's ambassador to the USSR. On the Cuban side -- J. Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, L. Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR; V.S. Colas, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba; and R. Roa Kouri, Cuban vice foreign minister.

ZIMYANIN, CUBA'S RISQUET VALDES MEET 7 MAR

LD072203 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met with Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. In the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions concerning the ideological work of the CPSU and the PCC were discussed. Soto Prieto, member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee and ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, was present during the conversation.

PRAVDA CARRIES CUBAN STATEMENT ON NICARAGUA

PM080906 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Nicaragua's Righteous Cause: Cuban Government Statement"]

[Text] Havana, 5 Mar -- The Cuban Government has disseminated the following statement:

On 27 February, in a serious and well reasoned foreign policy statement on behalf of his government, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua announced a package of measures it will adopt unconditionally as proof of its good intentions and with a view to activating the process of negotiations in the search for a political solution to Central American problems.

These measures include renouncing the cooperation of 100 Cuban military specialists among those who are presently fulfilling their international duty in Nicaragua, whose people are the victims of the aggressive actions of gangs at the service of imperialism and the target of constant threats of direct military invasion by the United States. In accordance with the Nicaraguan statement, the withdrawal of 100 Cuban military specialists from the country will begin in May.

Cuba fully supports the 27 February statement, the measures announced in it, and the Nicaraguan Government's worthy and bold step -- which is what its initiative is. In no way is it, as certain U.S. Administration spokesmen attempt to present it, either a sign of weakness or the assumed result of imperialism's aggressive policy toward Nicaragua. On the contrary, this step is evidence of maturity, earnestness, self-confidence, and the firm intention to struggle for peace -- an intention behind which it would be stupid not to see the unshakable determination of the Nicaraguan people and their Sandinist leadership never to surrender to the aggressor but to defend the motherland and the revolution at all costs.

We have always said the Cuba will never undertake unilateral measures relating to its cooperation with Nicaragua but will give full support to the Nicaraguan Government's steps directed toward the search for peace and will fulfill all its obligations, which for Cuba are based on the Nicaraguan leadership's decisions.

Fully adhering to this policy and taking into account the spirit, aims, and earnest nauture of Nicaragua's statement, the Cuban Government declares that:

1. During the remaining days of March and in April it will refrain from sending to Nicaragua additional specialists in the military and security spheres over and above those who are there at present.

2. During May it will withdraw from Nicaragua 100 specialists in the military and security spheres.

3. We will inform the Contadora Group in good time of all necessary details connected with the withdrawal of that personnel.

4. Since Nicaragua's promise was made unconditionally, the Cuban Government will withdraw the aforementioned specialists regardless of whether the U.S. Congress approves aid to the gangs of mercenaries waging a struggle against the Nicaraguan Government.

5. If, after these Nicaraguan efforts aimed at the search for peace and after the withdrawal of the said 100 specialists in the military and defense spheres, the U.S. Administration continues its policy of a "dirty war" and of threats of aggression against the Nicaraguan Government, Cuba will consider itself absolutely free to make the decisions it deems expedient if Nicaragua asks it to send new advisers, instructors, or teachers in the military or security spheres in addition to those already there.

6. Thousands of U.S. soldiers, numerous military bases, and a vast quantity of military materials of the government of that country are in Honduras -- which represents an undoubted threat to Nicaragua.

7. The United States, using the CIA and other instruments, is waging a "dirty war" against the legitimate people's government of Nicaragua by organizing, training, arming, and directing gangs of mercenaries, who have claimed thousands of people as victims, including numerous civilians, among whom are women and children, and who have inflicted tremendous economic harm on the people of that Central American country.

8. The U.S. Administration supports El Salvador's Army in its war of destruction against the heroic people of that fraternal country, supplying that Army with an endless flow of military equipment, including aircraft and helicopters with great fire power. The civilian population is suffering as a result of their use.

9. U.S. actions in Central America threaten peace and are an open violation of the elementary norms of morality, international law, and the principle of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. In the case of Nicaragua the U.S. Administration, in its blindness, goes to the lengths of openly proclaiming its aim of overthrowing the government.

10. Cuba is a champion of a correct and just solution to Central American conflicts which, among other measures, would include the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers, an absolute stop to all weapons deliveries to Central America, and strict observance of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of the countries of that region.

11. The U.S. desire to maintain military bases and the entire apparatus of interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries, and blackmail and threats of aggression against any of them are unacceptable to the international community and to the consciousness, dignity, and sovereign rights of all the peoples of Latin America.

12. As long as these preconditions exist and as a long as the intention exists to liquidate Nicaragua's Sandinist government and to destroy all Salvadoran revolutionaries to the last man -- the fulfillment of both these ideas is impossible -- it will be impossible to solve Central America's problems.

13. Cuba will resolutely support the Contadora Group's efforts in the search for a just agreement that satisfies all Central American countries. Such a possibility exists, and the only reason it has not yet been achieved is the obstacles and the overt opposition on the part of the U.S. Administration.

14. Any agreement regarding our cooperation with Nicaragua adopted by the government of that fraternal country will be fulfilled in full by the Cuban Government.

URUGUAY'S ARISMENDI WELCOMES CP'S LEGALIZATION

PM017645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Communist Party Has Emerged From Underground"]

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Mar -- Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU] Central Committee, has pointed to the great significance of the PCU's legalization. He pointed out that the lifting of the ban on the PCU's activity was a major victory for the democratic forces and the entire Uruguayan people.

The years when the country was ruled by military regimes, the Uruguayan Communists' leader said in an interview with a TASS correspondent, were extraordinarily difficult years in the PCU's history. Tens of thousands of Uruguayan Communists, including prominent figures in the party's leadership, were thrown into jail and were tortured and persecuted. Many of them gave their lives so that Uruguayans could be free today. Despite the most brutal repression, however the party came through that grim trial with honor, became stronger and more cohesive, strengthened its ties with the masses, and extended its influence.

Evaluating highly the USSR's consistent, peace-loving policy and its support for the peoples of developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the PCU Central Committee first secretary expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet people for the solidarity displayed with the Uruguayans' struggle to overthrow the dictatorship and restore democracy. That support, together with the solidarity of many other countries, he said, gave us strength and inspired confidence in victory.

TOPICS OF LATEST POLITBURO SESSION REPORTED

PM081138 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee: At its routine session, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examined the results of the elections to the sumpreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics and to the local soviets of people's deputies which took place on 24 February 1985. As was noted at the session, these elections were a major event in the sociopolitical life of the country and an important mobilizing factor in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. They represented a convincing victory by the bloc of Communists and nonparty members and demonstrated the unshakable cohesion of the Soviet people around the Communist Party and the unanimous support for its domestic and foreign policy.

More than 2.3 million deputies were elected to republican and local organs of state power. The leading place among their numbers continues to be occupied by workers and collective farm workers. A greater number of women and young people were elected deputies. All sections of the population and all the nations and nationalities of our homeland are widely represented in the soviets.

Proceeding from the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directions contained in the speech by Comrade Chernenko at the meeting for the electorate of Kuybyshev constituency in Moscow City, the Politburo has instructed the Central Committees of the union republic communist parties and the party kraykoms and obkoms to concentrate their attention on further improving all aspects of the work of the soviets of people's deputies and ensuring that they actively and consistently implement their powers. Primary importance should be attached to carrying out the instructions of the electorate and taking action on the proposals and remarks made by the working people during the election campaign. Party committees are called upon to strive to ensure that the content, style, and methods of work of the Soviet representative organs correspond more fully to the tasks of perfecting developed socialism.

Stress was laid on the need to continue stepping up ideological and political education work among the population, to strengthen and develop the political and labor enthusiasm generated by the preparations for and the holding of elections to the soviets, and to channel the creative activity of the Soviet people into successfully completing the 5-year plan and marking in a worthy fashion the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Politburo approved proposals to build a railway line in 1985-95 linking the Baykal-Amur Railway with the city of Yakutsk. This railway line will make it possible to ensure stable transport links for the Yakut ASSR and provide for increasing deliveries of goods for the development of sectors of the national economy of the region, and will enable the natural riches of Yakutiya to be used more intensively.

The Politburo examined the question of measures to develop services such as customer orders from the population for the repair, maintenance, and construction of housing, buildings for horticultural societies, garages, and other structures in 1986-90 and in the period up to the year 2000. A resolution by the CPSU Council of Ministers on this question has defined specific tasks aimed at considerably increasing the volume of work done on payment by the population to build, redecorate, and equip apartments and residental buildings, to erect structures in collective orchards, to build garages and parking places for private vehicles, and to repair and maintain housing.

The union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments are instructed to set up special maintenance and construction organizations whose efforts will generally be applied to providing services for the population. Together with these organizations, contracting construction and assembly organizations, maintenance and construction organizations, and organizations belonging to ministries possessing a departmental housing fund will be involved in carrying out maintenance and construction work as customer orders for working people.

The Politiburo approved measures drawn up by the government for the broader use in medical practice of the surgical treatment of heart ailments by the method of electrical stimulation. For these purposes provision is being made for the organization of specialized departments at hospitals in the country's major cities, increased output of Soviet-produced electrical heart stimulators, the creation of additional capacities for their production, and improvements in the training of medical cadres engaged in diagnosing and treating disturbances of the heart's rhythm.

The Politburo examined and approved the directives for the USSR delegation to the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments that begin on 12 March. In this respect it was stressed that the talks open up an opportunity, given the sides' mutual readiness for this, to avert the spread of the arms race to outer space, to halt it on earth, and thereby to take a big step towards solving an historic task: the total elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere. The Soviet side will act energetically and constructively at the talks, proceeding from the principle of equality and equal security and strictly guided by the 8 January 1985 agreement that the questions of nuclear and space arms must be considered and resolved in their interrelationship.

Information was heard from Comrade Zimyanin about the Moscow meeting of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers parties in socialist countries on ideology and propaganda. It was noted with satisfaction that the meeting, as was unanimously expressed by its participants, will serve to further intensify ideological and information-propaganda work, above all in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan.

The Politburo heard and approved a report by Comrade Gromyko on his visits to Italy and Spain. It was noted that as an outcome of the talks that were held with the leaders of these states and that were focused on key problems of European and international life, a certain closeness of the positions of the USSR, Italy, and Spain had appeared with regard to the urgent need for effective efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and to ease international tension. Of importance in this regard is the support they give to the accord on the subject and aims of the forthcoming talks between the USSR and the United States on questions of space and nuclear weapons. The confirmation by the Italian and Spanish leadership of their intention to consistently broaden businesslike cooperation, including political contacts, with the Soviet Union fully coincides with the approach of the Soviet side.

Information by Comrade Gromyko on the results of his talks with Genscher, federal vice chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, was approved. In this regard, it was noted at the Politburo session that the Soviet leadership is in favor of developing mutually advantageous cooperation with the FRG on the basis of the 1970 Moscow Treaty and other Soviet-West German agreements. At the same time it was stressed once more that the main, determining element in the USSR's relations with the FRG has been and remains questions of security.

The session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee also examined and resolved certain other questions of economic, social, and cultural construction, the strengthening of socialist legality, law and order, and consistent implementation of the course of peace and cooperation in international relations.

MOSCOW ACTIVITIES MARK INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Leaders Attend Meeting

LD071747 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1512 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Excerpt] A solemn meeting devoted to International Women's Day was held today in the USSR Bolshoy Theater, Moscow. The participants in the solemn meeting welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Ligachev, and Ryzhkov. Also in the presidium are deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of ministries, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, military leaders, leading female industrial workers, scientists, and cultural figures.

TV Shows Leaders

LD071620 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1355 GMT on 7 March begins a live relay of a ceremonial meeting at the Bolshoy Theater in Moscow to mark the 8 March International Women's Day. The opening shots show the auditorium. Applause greets the Soviet leaders as they appear on the presidium. The session is opened by Dementyeva, Moscow Gorkom secretary. After the national anthem is played, Dementyeva passes the platform to Nizovtsova, first secretary of the Krasnogvardeyskiy Raykom. She proposes the election of an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Chernenko.

The platform is then passed to Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, who begins her report. When she completes her report, Moscow Pioneers perform a drum and bugle fanfare. Next, Pechnikova, RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy, reads a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee. Then Nizovtsova declares the meeting over, and the national anthem is played.

The camera pans the presidium several times during the meeting: when the leaders take their seats, while Nizovtsova speaks, and several times during Tereshkova's speech.

From screen left to right, the presidium appears as follows:

Front row: Five unidentified officials, Tereshkova, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Grishin, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, aisle, nine unidentified officials, Cosmonaut Savitskaya, unidentified official, empty seat.

Second row: Three unidentified officials, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Zimyanin, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Cherbrikov, Ponomarev, unidentified official, aisle, twelve unidentified officials.

Third row: All unidentified officials.

Fourth row: Menteshashvili, nine unidentified officials, Nuriyev, lomako, aisle, Smirnov, unidentified official, Talyzin, unidentified official, Bogolyubov, Sokolov, Yepishev, unidentified official, Voss, three unidentified officials.

Fifth and last row: Academicians Anatoliy Aleksandrovsiy unidentified officials, Mishin, two unidentified officials, Konotop, unidentified official, asile, three unidentified officials, Marchuk, Martynov, Promyslov, Shcherbina, unidentified official, General Lushev, three unidentidied military officials.

Chernenko and Romanov are not seen to be present at the ceremony

CPSU Greetings to Soviet Women

PM0081139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to Soviet women, read by Raisa Fedorovna Dementyeva, Moscow Gorkom secretary, at the International Women's Day festive meeting in Moscow's Bolshoy Theater]

[Text] To Soviet women:

Dear women, the CPSU Central Committee cordially greets you on International Women's Day, a day of unity and solidarity among the working women of the whole world.

In our country 8 March is a nationwide festival, surrounded by warm sentiments of love and gratitude to women as mothers, workers, and patriots. Socialist society highly values women's enormous contribution to the development of the economy and culture and the upbringing of the rising generation. Our homeland owes much to Soviet women for its historic achievements. Today they continue to dedicate their energies, talents, and skills to the cause of perfecting developed socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee notes with profound satisfaction that today, when the life of the whole country is dominated by the common desire to fulfill and overfulfill the 1985 plan, to successfully complete the 11th 5-Year Plan and to usher in the 27th party congress in a fitting manner, Soviet women are working with enormous animation and enthusiasm, demonstrating models of labor prowess. Thank you, dear women, for your indefatigable activities for the sake of the flourishing of our beloved fatherland.

It is with sentiments of the deepest respect that we call on women who are mothers to raise and bring up the younger generation. This is both an elevated calling and a great responsibility. In recent years a number of measures have been implemented in our country to improve the working and everyday conditions of Soviet women and the welfare of mothers and children. Implementation of the reform of general education and vocational schools will make it possible to radically improve the upbringing of diligent and conscientious citizens of socialist society.

The growing role of women in public and political life is convincing testimony to the advantages of socialist democracy. More than 1 million women workers in the country were elected at the last elections to the local soviets of people's deputies, to the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics. One third of the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the supreme legislative body of the country, are women. The Communist Party will continue in the future to display concern that women may take an increasingly active part in the management of society's affairs.

This year International Women's Day is being marked on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. In the grim wartime Soviet women steadfastly fought against the enemy on the fronts and in the partisan detachments, and selflessly wrought weapons of victory in the rear. Their martial and labor deed is immortal.

The tragedy of the last war must never be repeated. In the present tense international situation our party, its Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, led by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, is doing and shall do everything to preserve peace and prevent the threat of nuclear war. The voice of Soviet women is heard resolutely in defense of peace. They are strengthening friendship and internationalist solidarity with women of socialist countries, with the world's working women, and with all who fight for peace, freedom, and independence of the peoples, and for social progress.

Dear women, with all our hearts we wish you, your families and children, good health, great happiness, fresh successes in labor, study, and creativity.

Long live International Women's Day, 8 March! Glory to Soviet women! Long live our great socialist homeland!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

Meeting Greets Leadership

LD071927 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1459 GMT 7 Mar 85

["Text" of letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers from the participants in the International Women's Day festive meeting in Moscow, read by Anna Pavlovna Pechnikova, electrical equipment adjustment operative at the At-1 works, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and USSR State Prize-winner -- live]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the women of the capital and all Muscovites, the participants in the ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, administrative and public organizations of the city of Moscow dedicated to the 8 March International Women's Day send cordial greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. It is with a feeling of profound gratitude and excitement that the participants in the meeting received the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to Soviet women. The hearfelt words of greeting and the high assessment given to the role played by women in all spheres of life of Soviet society and the communist upbringing of the young generation inspires us to accomplish fresh achievements to strengthen the might of our beloved homeland. The women of Moscow express their warm gratitude to their own Communist Party, the Soviet Government and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for their enormous concern for improving the well-being of the Soviet people and the women of our country, and for creating all the conditions necessary for peaceful, creative labor and a happy life.

Like all Soviet people, the women of the capital unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government. A fresh and vivid manifestation of the cohesion of the Soviet people around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee came with the elections to the Supreme Soviets of the RSFSR and other union republics and to the local soviets of people's deputies, which took place on 24 February 1985. The party's great and multifaceted work, its concern for the good of the people and the tasks for the future were profoundly reflected in the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the electorate of the capital's Kuybyshev constituency. It was with a feeling of particular gratitude that Soviet women heard Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's words about the consistent implementation in the USSR of measures to improve the working and living conditions of mothers, to extend benefits for large families, to carry out the accelerated construction of creches and kindergartens, and to increase the production of high-quality consumer goods.

Among the primary tasks of the party and the state are the strengthening of the health of Soviet people and the further improvement of the system of educating and bringing up the younger generation.

Together with all the working people of Moscow, the women of the capital respond with labor feats to the fatherly concern by the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and are making a worthy contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and to fulfilling the intensive plans and socialist pledges. The labor collectives of the city have successfully fulfilled the tasks of 1984 and the first 4 years of the 5-year period in all sectors of the national economy. The tasks for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and an additional reduction in prime costs of output have been overfulfilled in industry, transport, and construction. The conferring of Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee on the city of Moscow, Kuybyshevskiy and Perovskiy Rayons and a large number of the city's enterprises and organizations for the results of All-Union Socialist Competition in 1984 was a recognition of the great services performed by Muscovites. The women of the capital and all Muscovites gave a heartfelt response to the call by the party to turn 1985 into a year of shock work. Our women workers were among the first to come out with the initiative to hold a communist subbotnik on 20 April 1985 dedicated to the 115th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Today the women of Moscow are among those in the right flank of the patriotic movements by the working poeple of the city entitled "Honor and Glory in Labor!" "For the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory!" And "Forty Weeks of Shock Work!" Thousands of women have pledged to complete their personal 5-year plans by the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. In the final year of the 5-year period women in all spheres of the national economy, the science and culture of the city have adopted socialist pledges aimed at a further improvement in labor productivity, an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, a struggle for qualitative changes in economic activity, a thrifty attitude toward the property of the people, and a high level of discipline and organization.

Soviet people, with sincere gratitude to our own party and with pride for our system, can see the broad and all-around concern with which working women in the USSR are surrounded. A convincing manifestation of the advantages of the Soviet way of life and socialist democracy is provided by the participation with full rights by women in governing the state. Women account for approximately half of the newly elected members of the Moscow City Soviet and Rayon Soviets of People's Deputies. There are a considerable number of women, too, among the best representatives of the capital in the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Like all Soviet people, the women of our country hold close and dear Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's words to the electorate to the effect that we must prevent another world conflagration and preserve life on earth. In close cooperation with the women in other socialist countries and with all peace-loving forces on earth, Soviet women come out resolutely against the aggressive designs by imperialism to plunge the world into a nuclear catastrophe. They also see their contribution to the cause of peace as lying in selfless work to strengthen the might of Soviet power and in the purposeful patriotic upbringing of children and young people. Our women are profoundly grateful to the party and the state for the constant strengthening of the homeland's defense potential and the securing of a peaceful future for all mankind.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting dedicated to the 8 March International Women's Day assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers that the women of the capital and all Muscovites, under the leadership of our own Communist Party, will devote their strength, knowledge and creative energy to make an important contribution to solving the large-scale tasks of perfecting developed socialism, and will mark worthily, working in shock fashion, the 40th anniversary of the victory by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th CPSU Congress.

Long live the CPSU! Long live our great homeland, the USSR! Long live peace throughout the world! [applause]

Tereshkova Addresses Meeting

LD071907 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1413 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Report by Valentina Vladimirovna Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, at the International Women's Day festive meeting in Moscow's Bolshoy Theater -- live]

[Excerpts] The detailed policy speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the meeting of voters of the Kuybyshev constituency in Moscow, directs all Soviet people toward further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might and the all-around perfection of the developed socialist society.

Measures to improve the working and living conditions for mothers are consistently being implemented. Benefits paid to families with many children are being expanded. As was pointed out in Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech to his constituents, the party regards the priority construction of creches and kindergartens, and increased production and improved quality of goods for children as foremost tasks in this field.

Comrades: The new position of women in society and society's new attitude toward women are one of the most telling arguments in favor of socialism. Bourgeois ideologists of all kinds vainly try to falsify the Marxist-Leninist theory about the social emancipation of women, to discredit the experience of socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, in resolving the women's question, experience that is tremendously attractive for women throughout the world.

Comrades: The present generation has the supreme responsibility of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and preserving life on earth. In its search for world domination, the United States has launched an unprecedented arms race on land, at sea, and in the air. Now it intends to launch it in space as well. If space militarization is not prevented, everything achieved to date in the limitation of strategic armaments will be negated. The world will find itself on the brink of nuclear destruction. Today the world's peoples are showing tremendous interest in the new talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the entire range of space and nuclear armaments, which are soon to be held in Geneva. Our country is going to the talks with the sincere wish to achieve specific results. It appeals to the U.S. leadership to adopt a serious and honest attitude toward the forthcoming talks. Soviet people wholeheartedly welcomed Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's statement to the effect that the focal point of our policy today is the struggle to terminate the arms race, which was imposed by imperialism, and to eliminate the threat of worldwide nuclear war.

Allow me on your behalf, dear comrades, and on behalf of the women of the whole country to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo with Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at its head that Soviet women will welcome the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements and will devote all their strength and knowledge to the cause of strengthening the might and prosperity of our socialist homeland and to ensuring peace throughout the world.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

PM051201 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 85 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "To Make Fuller Use of Production Potential. Plenum of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum that took place yesterday discussed the tasks of the city party organization as regards the better use of the production potential created in Moscow's industry and the consequent further improvement of the efficiency and quality of work in the light of decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the plenum.

The following took part in the debates: V.S. Sablin, first secretary of the Moskvoretskiy CPSU Raykom; V.T. Saykin, general director of Moscow's I.A. Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant Association; Yu. A. Adeyev, secretary of the "Znamya Truda" Machine-Building Plant Party Committee; O.A. Korolev, general director of the "Krasnyy Proletariy" Machine Tool Building Association; A.I. Mayorets, minister of the electrical industry; L.N. Odinokova, team leader at the "Parizhskaya Kommuna" Footwear Factory; Association Director E.Ye. Ivanov; N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry; and A.V. Malyshev, rolling press operator at the "Serp i Molot" Plant.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion. The plenum also examined an organizational question.

Thanks for many years of conscientious and fruitful labor in the Moscow City Party Organization were expressed to L.M. Perfilova, chief of the Foreign Relations Department, in connection with her retirement on pension.

The plenum appointed L.N. Spiridonov a member of the party gorkom, confirmed his appointment as chief of the Foreign Relations Department, and elected him secretary and member of the bureau of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The plenum confirmed the appointment of Yu. A. Prokofyev as chief of the gorkom's Organizational Party Work Department and elected him candidate member of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau.

Taking part in the plenum's work were A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom; E.K. Peryvshin, minister of the communications equipment industry; I.N. Ponomarev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy's State Committee for Civic Construction and Architecture; V.N. Polyakov, minister of the automotive industry; Ye.I. Sizenko, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; I.S. Siolayev, minister of the aviation industry; M.S. Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems; B.I. Zatelepa, RSFSR minister of light industry; A.M. Paramonov, RSFSR minister of the textile insultry, I.K. Polozkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and V.I. Konstantinov, instructor at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

The question raised for discussion by the party gorkom plenum, V.V. Grishin said, is of great political and economic significance. The better use of the production potential created in Moscow's industry and the consequent further improvement of the efficiency and quality of work are an important trend in developing the capital's economy and the main element in the process of its intensification.

It is well known that the current plenum was preceded by a major political event in the country's life -- the elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets. In Moscow, like everywhere else in the country, the elections were held in an organized fashion and with a high level of activeness on the part of voters. By voting unanimously for the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people, Muscovites demonstrated their cohesion around the CPSU, its Central Committee, and the Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, expressed total support for the party's political line in the country and in the international arena, and approved the measures it is taking to develop the economy and enhance Soviet people's prosperity.

The 26th CPSU Congress defined the economy's transition onto the intensive path as the most important direction in the development of the country's national economy. "To produce more with smaller outlay would seem to be the simple formula for the economy's intensive growth," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech at the election meeting with Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug voters. "We all know, however, how difficult it is to implement it. Immediately we come face to face with a mass of problems: organizational, technical, moral, and psychological." The theoretical elaboration of the problems of intensification stems organically from the concept of developed socialism, and the creation of this concept is a major contribution by our party, the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

The foundation of the economy's intensive development is provided by the faster growth of production results compared to production outlays and the fullest possible use of everything that we have at our disposal. This is a key question of the party's economic policy.

"We must clearly understand," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, "that the country's further economic progress depends mainly on how all existing resources are used and on our ability to bring into operation the vast creative forces inherent in the very nature of the economy of developed socialism."

Under the city party organization's leadership, on the basis of the program for reorganizing industry in the seventies and eighties, elaborated at the initiative of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, much work is being done in the capital to modernize and make the fullest possible use of fixed production capital. Progress in the implementation of this program has been repeatedly examined at party gorkom plenums, party aktiv meetings, and sessions of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom's Secretariat and Bureau. The efforts of party raykoms, primary party organizations, all Communists, and working people in the capital have been channeled toward its implementation.

Moscow now possesses an enormous industrial production potential and highly skilled cadres. The city has over 1,000 industrial enterprises representing practically all sectors of industrial production.

The structure of the capital's industry has altered considerably on the basis of preferential rates of development in the sectors determining scientific and technical progress. At present these sectors account for about one-half the total volume of industrial production compared with approximately one-third in 1970.

Much has been done to retool machine-building and metal working production on a modern basis and to further develop motor vehicle building and instrument building enterprises.

The electronics industry has developed extensively over the last three 5-year plan periods [as published]. Major measures have been implemented to boost capacities in the sectors supplying the city's population with mass consumer goods and foodstuffs.

The modernization and retooling of existing enterprises is the main avenue for developing the city's industry. This course was defined by the city party organization as fundamental in the long term, as the material basis for the further intensification of production and for accelerating the pace of technological progress.

Modernization is taking place on a large scale. It is being conducted systematically in hundreds of enterprises. At present, 60 percent of all capital investment is channeled into the implementation of modernization. Paramount attention in the modernization process is devoted to the improvement of production technology.

The scale on which new types of modern equipment are applied in production, which determines the industrial potential's growth, is also expanding considerably.

During the current 5-year plan, many enterprises launched the active implementation of measures to robotize production.

The city's scientific institutions are making a great contribution to the process of improving the industrial potential's use. They have created about 3,400 new types of machinery and equipment and developed new manufacturing methods, many of which are equal to the best modern equivalents in terms of their technical and economic specifications. The practice whereby scientific research institutes and design bureaus conclude contracts with enterprises has been widely introduced.

While working to improve the industrial potential's use, the city party organization has been consistently implementing a course aimed at its further concentration. The line of enlarging the industrial enterprises has been consistently followed.

The measures taken by the party with a view to improving production relations are called upon to play a large role in creating the conditions necessary for retooling the national economy and making better use of the existing potential. Special significance in this connection is given to the large-scale economic experiment in a number of industrial sectors. It is being implemented in 86 of Moscow's plants and factories. The new economic methods envisaged by the experiment will help raise labor productivity and make better use of production capacities.

As the production potential has strengthened and the degree of technical equipment of enterprises has increased, the city play organization has striven to raise the efficiency of social production also by reducing material, manpower energy, and all other types of outlay in industry.

The main result of the work done to build up and make better use of the city's industrial potential, V.V. Grishin noted, is that the important national economic tasks set before Moscow's industry by the party for the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans and the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan have been successfully accomplished. The overfulfillment of set targets has been assured in all basic technical and economic indicators.

There has been substantial growth in the volume of industrial output. By comparison with 1970, the output of commodity products by the city's industry has increased by almost 80 percent. The production of consumer goods has expanded.

The output of these goods in all sectors of the city's industry has increased 1.7 times.

The proportion represented by top quality output is an important indicator of the efficient use of industrial potential. In 1984 it stood at 47.5 percent, and this year it will rise to 53.5 percent.

Labor productivity is steadily rising in the city's industry. It has almost doubled over the last three 5-year plan periods. This has produced the entire growth of output volume, which indicates that, overall, the existing potential is being efficiently used.

The scaling of such lofty heights became possible primarily as a result of the selfless labor by workers, engineering and technical personnel, and employees in industrial enterprises, and also the purposeful organizational and mass political work done by the city party organization to mobilize labor collectives for an extensive quest for and activation of production reserves, for better use of equipment, and, on this basis, for fulfillment of plans and pledges.

Socialist competition is an important lever for boosting the efficiency of production, developing the creative activeness of the masses, and for educating them and involving them in the management of production. The party gorkom and raykoms and the party committees and bureaus in enterprises have done much work to disseminate front-ranking experiences in the organizations of competition.

The struggle to ensure maximum utilization of existing production capacities is one of the main directions of competition between the city's labor collectives to further boost production efficiency.

The experience of many of the capital's leading enterprises shows that work in this direction makes it possible to achieve high results.

The improved utilization of capacities has considerably helped the city's industry to develop the movement to transfer basic equipment to a two-shift work system and has helped its struggle to strengthen plan and labor discipline and order in production.

Over the last few years the city's labor collectives, under the leadership of party organizations, have launched an active struggle against absenteeism, stoppages, worktime losses, slackness, and economic mismanagement. Party raykoms and primary party organizations bear a greater responsibility in the solution of these questions, and much work is being done by economic leaders.

The development of the team form of labor organization and incentives plays a large role in improving the utilization of production potential. At present, some 52,000 teams uniting 70 percent of workers operate in Moscow's industrial enterprises. The party decision to transform this progressive form of labor organization into the basic one is being fulfilled on the whole.

The CPSU Gorkom is constantly channeling the efforts of raykoms and primary party organizations toward improving the organizational and political work in collectives for making better use of the existing industrial potential. Many party raykoms, party committees, and party bureaus exert active influence on the improvement of the end results of work by the collectives in associations, plants, and factories and have accumulated positive experience in this work. The CPSU raykoms and party organizations have started dealing more objectively with the questions of selecting, placing, and educating cadres in production and enhancing their responsibility for the work entrusted to them.

The development of industrial potential and its better utilization are being tackled more actively by soviets, deputy groups at enterprises, trade union organizations, and the Komsomol.

The efficient utilization of capital investment for production development, the workload of existing capacities, machine tools, and machinery, and the reduction of all kinds of losses and stoppages are the subjects of unflagging attention by people's controllers.

While giving due credit to the city party organization's achievements in work to build up and make better use of industrial potential, V.V. Grishin said, our main attention must be focused on existing shortcomings and unutilized potential.

The industrial potential created in Moscow is still far from fully utilized. In many enterprises work to equip production with highly productive and costly equipment is not accompanied by the measures necessary to ensure the maximum workload for this equipment.

The economic leaders of some plants and factories are only feebly developing the movement to combine jobs and are not helping to increase the number of multiple-machine operators. The socialist pledges given to improve the machine shift coefficient are systematically underfulfilled in many enterprises, sectors, and rayons. Nor is anyone made to bear responsibility for this. The shift coefficient for machine tools with digital program control capable of executing complex and unique operations is very poor at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building.

There is much uninstalled equipment at Moscow's enterprises. At the same time, the city has quite a few enterprises operating with obsolete equipment and using yesterday's technologies. Enterprises also exist where unskilled manual labor predominates. They include the "Borets" Plant, the Kalinin Pump Plant, the "Iskra" Plant, the Derbenevskiy Chemical Plant, the "Proletarskiy Trud" Aluminum Alloys Plant, the 1 May Machine Building Plant, the "Orlenok" and "Mosshtamp" Plants, and many other enterprises that are poorly equipped and in need of fundamental modernization.

The reason behind the slow pace of the retooling of enterprises is the lack of proper attention to this matter by ministries and departments. This applies primarily to the Ministries of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Chemical Industry, and Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliance, and the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry.

The capital investment funds allocated for the development of production are not fully assimilated by many plants and factories. The fulfillment of plans for the commissioning of fixed production capital is unsatisfactory. The situation is particularly bad at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Chemical Industry, and the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the RSFSR Ministries of Textile Industry and Food Industry.

A number of construction industry subdivision operate unsatisfactorily. The Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of Industrial Construction, which resolves the basic tasks of modernizing the city's industry, is dissipating its energies on too many projects. In many instances the Main Administration's planning policy does not correspond with the requirements of the rational development of the city's industry. Executive discipline is still poor in trusts and administrations, there are many shortcomings in work organization, and stoppages and losses of worktime are extensive. These shortcomings are also typical of the construction subdivisions of ministries and departments operating in Moscow.

Serious shortcomings exist in the development of production by the city's light industry. The modernization and retooling of enterprises in this sector are far behind the plan schedules. As a result of this, over the last few years a number of light industry enterprises have worked under great tension, production volumes have fallen, and lagging behind the 5-year plan targets has been allowed to occur.

Moscow's mighty scientific potential is still underused in solving the problems of retooling production. Many of the city's scientific collectives, despite being the leaders in problems concerning technology, mechanization, automation, and production management, fail to exert due influence on the acceleration of the pace of retooling Moscow's enterprises and maintain only weak and sporadic links with them.

Many scientific achievements are being introduced only slowly and poorly into production and the deadlines for assimilating a number of new industrial articles are being dragged out over several years.

There are shortcomings in the organization of the struggle to save raw material, energy, and semifinished material resources, without which it is also impossible to make effective use of fixed production capital. Last year the city's industry failed to fulfill the pledges for saving rolled ferrous metal. At the same time, every year 30 percent of metal output goes for shavings. Some enterprises fail to keep to the set limits for the expenditure of electricity, boiler and furnace fuel, and heat.

Individual party raykoms are guiding only feebly the party organizations' activity in resolving economic tasks. These questions are seldom discussed at plenums and meeting of the party and economic aktiv, bureau sessions, and party meetings.

In Kalininskiy and Leningradskiy rayons some enterprises have lagged behind in technical development, allowed a reduction in the machine work shift coefficient, and have big losses of work time. However, the party raykoms have failed to achieve an improvement in the state of affairs in these collectives. In recent years there has been a reduction in the machine work shift coefficient at industrial enterprises in Baumanskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Lyublinskiy, Sovetskiy, and Sokolnichesnkiy Rayons. The number of cases of absenteeism has increased in the industry of Kirovskiy, Leningskiy, and Sverdlovskiy Rayons.

A lot of formalism is allowed in organizing socialist competition.

Individual party organizations are performing work with cadres only feebly, failing to enhance their responsibility for the state of affairs on the sector assigned to them and failing to render them practical assistance. The business of selecting and educating leading cadres and preparing a reserve requires improvement.

In the city, where industry has highly qualified cadres, the production of the simplest types of output which are already obsolete and inferior to modern counterparts is constantly being expanded. The withdrawal of small and nonspecialized [neprofilnyye] enterprises is being carried out only slowly.

Frequently the end results of many collectives and even entire collectives are substantially reduced because of shortcomings in planning, the unbalanced nature of plans of manpower and material resources, and the shortage of high-quality raw and semifinished materials.

There are considerable reserves in the city's industry for a further growth of production and labor productivity.

The party is setting the national economy a task of program importance: ensuring that the country reaches the top world level of social labor productivity.

"The question now," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, notes in his article "Equal to the Demands of Developed Socialism," is posed in such a way that before the end of the eighties we must achieve a fundamental breakthrough in raising the effectiveness of the national economy and intensifying all its sectors. Objective prerequisites for this breakthrough exist. It is a case of resolutely directing all our economic work toward it."

For this it is essential, on the one hand, to mobilize organizational efforts and material resources for the speediest retooling of all sectors of the national economy and for the speediest assimilation of the most advanced and progressive manufacturing methods. On the other hand, every condition must be created for the effective use of the great production potential we possess.

In this connection, V.V. Grishin noted, the main task of the Moscow City party organization is consistently to seek the further transition of the city's industrial production to an intensive path of development. Everything -- the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in all spheres of industrial production, the improvement of its structure, the amelioration of planning and management, the improvement of the standard of economic management, and the consolidation of discipline and organization -- should be subordinated to the solution of this task and the ensuring of higher production results with smaller expenditures.

The gorkom and party raykom bureaus must analyze more deeply the activity of the industrial enterprises and, in conjunction with the ministries and departments, outline and implement specific ways of enhancing the efficiency of the work of all the city's industrial sectors and enterprises for the long term.

To this end organizational work must be directed toward increasing the scale of the creation, assimilation, and introduction into production of new, highly effective equipment ensuring labor productivity growth, the reduction of material- and energy-intensiveness, and the improvement of the quality of the output produced.

The dimensions of the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises must be considerably expanded and they must be refurbished with new, highly efficient equipment and progressive technology and the scientific organization of labor and production must be introduced.

The task of the party raykoms, party organizations, and economic leaders is to substantially raise the effectiveness of the use of production capacities and fixed capital in industry. At every enterprise it is essential to elaborate and implement specific plans for measures to resolve that important task.

It is necessary to improve the equipment workload, to increase the work shift coefficient of machine tools and machinery, especially highly productive automated lines, machine tools with digital program control, industrial robots, and manipulators, and to accelerate at all the city's enterprises the transfer of the main equipment to a two-shift and, where necessary, a three-shift work regime.

We must seek everywhere the comprehensive automation and mechanization of production processes through the broad introduction of industrial robots and fixed automated control systems based on microprocessors and microcomputers. It is essential to organize the production of this equipment at the city's enterprises. To this end more extensive use must be made of Moscow plants' intersectorial cooperation, which has given a good account of itself.

On this basis we must activate the creation, in Moscow's industry, of fully automated shops and production facilities. All labor collectives must be enlisted toward the achievement of this task.

In the process of developing and controlling production, we must introduce more extensively computer hardware and universal computers and systems for the automation of planning and design and automated systems for the control of manufacturing processes and production as a whole built on their basis.

Large-scale tasks face the capital's science on this plane. Today a higher return is required of it. It must accelerate the creation of sophisticated manufacturing processes and modern automated equipment. The party committees and bureaus and leaders of scientific research and planning organizations must take every step to improve the quality of developments [razrabotki]; ensure the high technical standards of the machine tools, machinery and instruments, and most sophisticated manufacturing methods that are created; and accelerate their introduction into production. On the basis of contracts on creative collaboration it is necessary to ensure that Moscow's industrial enterprises are rendered specific aid in retooling, introducing highly productive equipment and progressive technology, and improving the quality of the output produced. In brief, science must become a real guiding force.

Machine building and metal working enterprises must move to the mass production of modern new designs of machinery, equipment, and means of automation, making it possible to make widespread use of highly productive energy-saving and material-saving technologies.

The technical standard and quality of machine building output and its reliability and durability must be improved. The accelerated development of the production of automation equipment, equipment for the control of machinery and equipment, microprocessors, and computer hardware must be ensured. Along with scientific research institutes and design bureaus, all industrial enterprise collectives must be enlisted to this matter.

It is essential to move more actively from the production of individual types of machine tools and equipment resolving partial tasks to the production of systems of machinery, automated lines, and complexes making it possible to fully rule out the use of manual unskilled labor. On this basis the creation of flexible "unmanned" production facilities must be activated in machine building.

It is necessary to ensure the priority provision of new, modern metal working equipment for machine-building enterprises. The structure of this equipment must be improved on the basis of the introduction of highly productive machine tools and complexes. Manufacturing processes based on cutting metal must be more broadly replaced by economical methods of forming components and articles.

It is essential to step up attention to the specialization of machine-building production and the creation of new enterprises and large-scale shops and the development of existing ones producing semifinished articles, components, assemblies, and units of intersectorial importance.

With a view to the prompt updating of models of machine tools, machinery, and instruments and the sharp reduction of their labor-intensiveness, prime cost, and production cycle, the economic leaders of Moscow enterprises, in coordination with and with the support of ministries and departments, must introduce widespread standardization and the maximum uniformity of their assemblies and components. This is the direct path toward the mass dissemination of flexible manufacturing methods in industry and primarily in machine building.

The party organizations and economic leaders of industrial enterprises must step up the struggle to raise production profitability. They must ensure the saving of material resources. They must introduce progressive norms of expenditure per unit of output produced, make more extensive use of the comprehensive processing of raw material and resource-saving low-waste and waste-free technology, and utilize secondary resources.

In collaboration with scientific institutions' collectives they must ensure the development and assimilation of the production of fundamentally new synthetic materials with preset properties to replace metal and natural raw material and to improve the technical characteristics of articles.

Before the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan, Moscow's heavy industry and power enterprises must have fulfilled the projected plans for the completion of the modernization and retooling of production facilities and the removal from the city of enterprises and production facilities that are hazardous to health.

The construction organizations must focus their efforts on the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the commissioning of production capacities; end the dissipation of material, manpower, and financial resources over numerous projects; seek to reduce the time taken for construction and to reduce its cost; and augment their contribution to the unified economic policy to build up the industrial potential and improve its utilization.

The party organizations and economic leaders of industrial enterprises must achieve a substantial increase in the production of good-quality consumer goods in a wide range and balance supply and demand as much as possible.

The main role in this work should be assigned to light and local industry. These enterprises must implement additional measures to make up for lagging behind the 5-year plan targets, to fulfill the 1985 plan and their contract commitments, and to satisfy more fully the population's demand for high-quality goods.

All sectors and all associations, plants, and factories must make their contribution to the problem of saturating the market, irrespective of their specialization or departmental subordination. It is important to achieve the point where the production of consumer goods accounts for at least 8-10 percent of the total volume of output produced at every enterprise in the city. Here consumer goods produced in Moscow must be the best in terms of quality, technical finish, external appearance, and other consumer properties.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Experience of the Work of the Collective of the Dnepropetrovsk K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Harvester Plant in Enhancing the Efficiency of the Use of Production Capacities on the Basis of Job Certification and Rationalization," we must perform work at every enterprise on job certification and rationalization of jobs, bring jobs into line with the requirements of scientific-technical progress, and rid outselves of superfluous, unproductive machine tools and machinery. Public organizations and workers and specialists themselves must be widely enlisted for this business.

We must develop the movement for the combination of professions and multiple-machine servicing. It is important to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of socialist pledges adopted for the 11th 5-Year Plan for bringing the equipment work shift coefficient up to at least 1.5.

The task of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom Buro and apparatus, party raykoms, and party organizations is to create in every labor collective an atmosphere of creative quest, of the desire to make better use of equipment and resources, to organize the dissemination of the best experience in this important matter, and to develop competition more widely for the fullest use and ahead of schedule assimilation of production capacities. It is essential to strengthen discipline and order in production by every means and to enhance leading cadres' responsibility for using their potential. Effective control must be established over the transformation of enterprises into modern automated production facilities and help must be given in training cadres in the use of new equipment and sophisticated technology.

We must constantly improve propagandist, ideological, and educational work in collectives and form in every worker a clear understanding of the scale and complexity of the tasks that arise and the readiness and ability to fulfill them, acting vigorously, enterprisingly, and with the maximum results. Great significance for consolidating organization and order is attached to the working people's direct involvement in the management of production in accordance with the law on labor collectives that has been adopted.

The party raykoms must improve the standard of leadership of economic building and develop the party organizations' militancy in the struggle to intensify production. Exactingness toward economic cadres must be intensified. They must inherently possess a high degree of party-mindedness and ideological fiber, competence, the ability to work with people and think in an economically skilled, up-to-date manner, and to steer themselves toward efficiency, advanced equipment and technology, intensive growth factors, and the desire to master modern methods of management.

The ministry and department party organizations must seek to improve the standard of the economic leadership of Moscow's industry and help Moscow enterprises in implementing the tasks of improving their production potential, supplying advanced equipment and modern technology, improving the organization of production and labor, and training highly qualified workers and engineering cadres.

It is essential to use joint efforts to do everything to ensure that all Moscow enterprises set a precedent and are exemplary in all sectors and in the country as a whole. The city party organization is called on to subordinate all means, forms, and methods of work with Communists, labor collectives, and public organizations to fulfill this task.

It is essential to ensure the scientifically substantiated and balanced nature of the plans to develop various sectors of industry and make the fullest use of the industrial potential existing in Moscow. We must seek to ensure that all enterprises develop in a dynamic and proportionate manner. We must also take fuller consideration here of the city's interests and potential and determine scientifically the specialization and development prospects of the capital's industry. The main emphasis should be placed on the expansion of the types of production in which the city specializes, in particular precision machine building and instrument building. We must plan precise measures for the modernization and retooling of enterprises and ensure their implementation by earmarking the necessary capital investments and modern equipment.

We can only cope successfully with the fulfillment of the tasks being discussed at the plenum by relying on the labor collectives of the industrial enterprises, scientific research institutes, design bureaus, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, organs of people's control, and Communists of ministries and departments. It is essential to raise the responsibility of Communists working in these organizations, to improve the style and methods of party leadership, and to seek an unswerving upsurge in the USSR capital's industrial production.

The task set by the 26th party congress, by subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and by Comrade K.U. Chernenko -- the task of making the fullest use of the industrial potential that has been created -- is aimed at ensuring that our country advances more rapidly along the path of economic and social development. The fulfillment of this task fully accords with the party's strategic course and is aimed at improving the Soviet people's material and spiritual living standard and strengthening the cause of peace and socialism. Moscow is called on to be an example in this work.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed the conviction that the Moscow City party organization, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, will ensure the successful implementation of the tasks of the intensification of the economy, will achieve new successes in implementing the party's economic policy, will worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress, and will augment its contribution to the implementation of the tasks of the further development of the Soviet Union's economy.

BAYBAKOV ATTENDS KOMSOMOL TRAVEL BODIES' FORUM

PM071629 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "All-Union Sputnik Council"]

[Text] A conference has been held in Moscow of chairmen of the Sputnik international Youth travel bureaus of union republic Komsomol central committees and of Komsomol kraykoms, obkoms, and gorkoms and directors of youth centers, camps, and hotels.

The conference examined the activity of Komsomol travel subsections to greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism in worthy fashion.

The youth travel organizers discussed the tasks of propagating the ideas of the 12th World Youth and Students' Festival and of receiving and providing facilities for the visitors to the world youth forum. A. Bochurov, chairman of the Komsomol Central Committee Sputnik International Youth Travel Bureau, delivered a report to the conference.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Yu. Dergausov and V. Fedosov, secretaries of the Komsomol Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference and addressed it.

AKTIVS GET REPUBLIC BANNERS FOR PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD070302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Baku: The workers of the republic have successfully completed the 1984 plan for all indices. The socialist pledges on above-plan growth of labor productivity, additional decrease in costs of production, and savings in the most important resources have been met. At the meeting of the republic aktiv, the Banner of the Azerbaijan SSR has been handed over by Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council Ministers. Comrade Gabirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers who took the floor at the meeting, gave assurances that the workers of the republic would respond to the high award of the motherland with shock labor, that they would fulfill with honor the quotas for the final year and the 5-year period.

Riga: At the meeting of the party, administrative trade union, Komsomol, and economic aktivs, as well as representatives of the Latvian labor collectives, the banner was handed over by the AUCCTU Chairman Comrade Shalayev. The first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Comrade Pugo and other speakers emphasized that the victory in the All-Union Socialist Competition is a result of the persistent work by the working people of the republic in the course of steady realization of the party plans. The participants of the meeting gave assurances that as a response to the motherland's award they would multiply their contribution to the steady rise of industry and agriculture.

Frunze: The working people of Kirgiziya have successfully coped with the last years plans for the output of industrial articles, consumer goods, and production of electric power. At the meeting of the Kirgiz aktiv the Banner of the Republic was handed over by Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade U. Usubaliyev, the first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers said that the high award of the motherland inspired the working people of Kirgiziya to new achievements in building communism.

Yerevan: A worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the 5-year plan provisions was made last year by the working people of Armenia. R209 million of above-plan industrial output has been turned out. At the meeting of the Armenian aktiv, the Banner of the Republic was handed over by Comrade Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Demirchyan, the first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers gave assurances that the working people of the Soviet Armenia in response to the award would achieve new successes in the competition for the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan provisions.

GORBACHEV, OTHERS SIGN ACADEMICIAN'S OBITUARY

PM071219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of "Academician Merkuriy Sergeyevich Gilyarov"]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a severe loss. Academician Merkuriy Sergeyevich Gilyarov, outstanding Soviet scientist, prominent science organizer, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, and academician secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences General Biology Department, died on 2 March 1985 at the age of 73.

M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.V. Zimyanin, Ye.K. Ligachev, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, Z.N. Nuriyev, V.A. Medvedev, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye. P. Velikhov, V.A. Koptyug, A.A. Logunov, Yu. A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.L. Yanshin, G.K. Skryabin, V.A. Grigoryev, A.A. Bayev, N.M. Zhavoronkov, P.G. Kostyuk, A.V. Fokin, D.K. Belyayev, N.P. Dubinin, A.V. Ivanov, A.S. Isayev, Ye.M. Lavrenko, V. Ye. Sokolov, L.P. Tatarinov, and A.L. Takhtadzhyan.

FOREIGN TOURISM COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN NAMED

LD080715 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Comrade Vladimir Yakovlevich Pavlov chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism.

RSFSR PAPER REPORTS GRISHIN ELECTION SPEECH

PM011610 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Comrade V.V. Grishin's Speech at the Meeting With Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug Voters"]

[Text] Comrades! First of all, allow me to express profound gratitude to the labor collectives and all working people of Perovskiy Rayon and Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug who have once again nominated me as a candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and Moscow City Soviet.

Cordial thanks to all who have spoken here for the warm words and kind wishes addressed to me. I entirely attribute your trust, the voters' trust, to the CPSU, which is the proven vanguard, inspirer, and organizer of all the Soviet people's victories. I wish to assure you that I will continue my endeavors to justify the voters' trust and devote all my strength, knowledge, and experience to the struggle for the great ideals of communism and for our socialist motherland's further prosperity.

Comrades! The peoples of our multinational country are going to the elections to republic and local soviets as to a great and important political event. The inexhaustible, vital strength of the Soviet system, the socialist social system, and the fundamental advantages of socialist democracy are being graphically revealed during the election campaign. Genuine people's power and the participation of all working people in the management of the affairs of the state and society are ensured in practice in our country.

As in the past, the Communist Party is acting in a single bloc with nonparty people in the forthcoming elections. The party has no concern higher than that for the people's welfare. The Soviet people believe in Lenin's party and derive powerful, creative strength from this belief. Workers and kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia, Communists and nonparty people, veterans and young people approve and support the political course and practical activity of the party, the Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, that outstanding statesman and politician.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other party and government leaders have been nominated by Soviet people as their first candidate deputies of the union republics' supreme soviets. The unanimity with which they were nominated has displayed with renewed force the Soviet people's monolithic cohesion around the Communist Party and the nationwide support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Muscovites are profoundly pleased that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko will again be running for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Moscow City's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

The working people of Moscow and indeed of our entire country know Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko well as a purposeful, principled man of great industry, a leader of the Leninist type who combines a profound knowledge of issues, the ability to organize work in a broad, democratic manner, and exactingness with a respectful, benevolent attitude to people and personal modesty. He is making a great contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the party's course, the growth of the motherland's economic and defense might, the improvement of the people's welfare, the strengthening of the Soviet state's foreign policy positions, and the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. The enhancement of the soviets' role in the life of the country, the implementation of the school reform, and the strengthening of organizational, ideological, and political education work are associated with his name.

Preparation for the 27th party congress is being mounted and the new edition of the CPSU program is being drafted under Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's direct leadership.

Konstantin Ustinovich is constantly interested in Moscow's life, the development of its economy, and the conditions of Muscovites' work, daily life, and leisure. He gives great help to the work of the city party organization and soviet organs in resolving the tasks facing them.

It is with great satisfaction that I convey to the voters of Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug and through them to all the capital's working people greetings and best wishes from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrades! The 5 years separating us from the previous RSFSR Supreme Soviet elections have been years of strenuous work for our party and the Soviet people in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. They have been marked by great achievements in all spheres of the country's political, economic, and social life.

During these years the party's leading role has grown still further and its ties with the masses have strengthened. There has been a further consolidation of socialist statehood and a deepening and broadening of democracy. There has been more efficiency, aimed at high practical results in work, in the activity of all party and state echelons.

A major step forward has been taken in consolidating the material-technical base of the society of developed socialism. During these years the national income has increased considerably. The tasks of transferring the economy to an intensive path of development on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the better use of the country's production potential, and the careful and rational expenditure of all resources have been resolved in a planned manner.

Machine building and the chemical, microbiological, and other sectors of industry have developed at a preferential rate in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The volumes of capital construction have increased. The work of transport has improved. Soviet science has scored significant successes. The structure of production and the organization of labor and management have improved in all sectors of the economy.

The implementation of the food and energy programs has become a truly nationwide matter. The funds and labor effort invested in the development of Siberia and the Far East are yielding a real return.

The country's agriculture is gaining strength. Its degree of technical equipment has improved. The sovkhoz and kolkhoz economy has strengthened. The volume of agricultural production output is increasing.

The economic achievements have ensured an improvement in the Soviet people's well-being. The population's real incomes have increased. Social consumption funds have grown. Culture and art have been further developed. Working people's spiritual life has been enriched. Soviet society's sociopolitical and ideological unity has strengthened.

The past 5 years, like the entire historical experience of the Land of the Soviets, attest that everything the party has projected is being implemented.

RSFSR working people are making a great contribution to the Soviet state's overall achievements. The republic's economic strength has increased significantly. The scale and efficiency of social production have improved. During 1980-1984 practically as much fixed capital was created in all sectors of the RSFSR national economy as existed in the republic at the end of 1968. The Baykal-Amur Mainline Railraod, the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, the Cheboksary GES, the Nyurengrinskaya GRES, the Smolensk AES, TETSes in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kirov, and second-stage projects of the Kama Truck Plant have been commissioned. Each new construction project is a major landmark in the development of the economy not only of the republic but also of the country.

Muscovites are arriving at the elections with good results. Under the leadership of the city party organization the capital's working people have taken a major step in the city's economic and social development.

The plans and socialist pledges for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan were fulfilled ahead of schedule. Moscow's industry has developed successfully. The whole increase in industrial output in the period since 1980 has been obtained through growth in labor productivity, which has increased 13.2 percent. A large amount of work has been performed to improve the techncial standard and quality of output. Production of products in the top quality category has increased during the period under review. Some 5,000 types of articles are now produced in Moscow with the Seal of Quality. This year it is planned to increase to 53.5 percent the proportion of output in the top quality category in the volume of certifiable articles.

The return on the city's scientific potnetial has increased.

Special attention has been paid to consumer goods production, whose value has exceeded R90 billion. It is indicative that the preferential growth rates for the production of consumer goods by comparison with the growth rates for industrial production as a whole were maintained throughout the period. The production of over 10,000 new types and brands of articles has been assimilated.

A large program of capital construction has been carried out in Moscow. Capital investments in the economy have amounted to approximately R18 billion over the whole period. New industrial capacities, bridges over the Moskva River, large-scale overpasses over railroads and highways, and hundreds of schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals, medical centers, and cultural, trade, and consumer establishments have been commissioned. The modernization of industrial, transport, and municipal service enterprises is being widely undertaken.

Industrial housing construction is developing at the projected pace. The capital's housing stock is growing. Urban development complexes are expanding the commissioning of housing in Krylatskoye, Brateyevo, and Fili-Kuntsevo. A struggle is being waged to improve the quality of construction of apartment blocks and consumer projects.

A large step has been taken in developing all types of transport and communications. Subway builders have commissioned over 20 km of new lines for the capital's subway, joining the center to the city's outlying regions.

Working people's living standards have improved substantially. Muscovites and the capital's guests have begun buying considerably more high-quality foodstuffs, clothes, and furniture. In the period under review 529 new stores and 629 public catering enterprises have been opened. Muscovites are provided with an uninterrupted, year-round supply of fresh vegetables and fruit. Concern for people's health is graphically manifested in increased construction of medical establishments, the improvement of medical services for Muscovites, and the introduction of universal clinical examinations for the population.

Work on the implementation of the school reform has been widely launched in Moscow. In the current academic year 90 percent of senior grade pupils are being instructed on the production base of 44 production-training combines and many enterprise shops. A great goal is being set here -- to cultivate in children a love of work, involvement with the working class, and the desire and ability to augment the motherland's strength and wealth with their own hands. Proceeding from the tasks of the reform, a broad program for the construction of new schools and children's preschool establishments is being fulfilled.

For the results achieved in All-Union Socialist Competition, each year Moscow has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner. This banner has also been awarded to Moscow for 1984.

The working people of Perovskiy Rayon and Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug are coming to the elections with good results. State plans and targets are fulfilled and overfulfilled year after year in the rayon. The entire increase in industrial production output is ensured through increased labor productivity.

The technical standard, reliability, and durability of the articles produced in the rayon have improved. In 1984 the proportion of products in the top quality category in the volume of certifiable products stood at 45 percent. A struggle has been mounted widely for economy and thrift in all sectors of production and at every work place.

Much has been done in resolving socioconsumer questions. Apartment blocks with a total area of 313,000 square meters have been constructed since the beginning of the 5-year plan. Almost 44,000 people have moved into new accommodations in the rayon. A lot of work has been done on civic improvements.

As you now know, on the basis of the results of All-Union Socialist Competition for 1984, the capital's Perovskiy Rayon was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner.

The Veshnyaki-Vladychino City District, which gave its name to the electoral okrug, is also becoming increasingly comfortable to live in. Good conditions have been created here for relazation and wholesome leisure for the inhabitants. Questions of providing school and children's establishments and medical, trade, and transport services have been resolved in accordance with urban development norms. The rayon has been provided with a complete telephone network. All this put together enabled the Veshnyaki-Vladychino City District to confirm its title as a model district in 1984.

Allow me, dear comrades, to take advantage of our meeting today to congratulate you and all working people of Perovskiy Rayon and Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug on the successes achieved and to wish good health, happiness, and prosperity to every family and new successes in work for the good of the motherland.

Comrades!

The results of Moscow's economic development in previous years on the whole, positive, do not mean that all problems have been solved in the city and that we have no shortcomings. This also applies to Perovskiy Rayon.

In industry there are miscalculations in planning and material and technical supplies, plans are amended downward, and the achievements of scientific and technical progress are assimilated only slowly.

Not all enterprises fulfill their contract commitments. Clients and purchasers make just complaints about the quality of many products and goods.

There are shortcomings in the work of transport. The city passenger transport system, particularly in regions of mass housing development, is operating under strain.

There are many errors in capital construction. Manpower and resources continue to be scattered among many projects. The modernization of enterprises, particularly light and food industry enterprises, is being carried only slowly. The quality of the work carried out is not always good.

The work of enterprises and organizations in municipal services, trade, and consumer services to the population needs improvement.

Educational work suffers from shortcomings. There are still many violations of labor and production discipline, instances of absenteeism, drunkenness at work, exaggerated reporting, embezzlement of socialist property, and bribe-taking.

Of course, it is necessary to see and know the shortcomings and difficulties. However, it is important here to draw the necessary conclusions for future work. This was precisely the approach to the matter taught by V.I. Lenin. We must, he emphasized, discuss not just what happened during the period under review but what political lessons were learned during that time -- basic, fundamental lessons -- in order to correctly determine our policy for the immediate future and to learn something.

We have learned a lot in the period under review. The city party organization, proceeding from the experience accumulated and guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions and recommendations of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, has defined the main tasks for Moscow's development for this year and in the longer term. The main thing now is to successfully fulfill the targets for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The year's plan provides for the further development of the capital's economy. The party's policy of intensifying social production and improving work quality has been reflected in all its sections. As in previous years, it is planned to achieve preferential rates for labor productivity growth compared to production volume increase. The accelerated development of machine building and other sectors that determine scientific-technical progress is planned.

There must be an increase in the production of consumer goods. The work of all types of transport must be improved. The further development and improvement of construction and trade and consumer services for Muscovites must be ensured.

Moscow working people have adopted high socialist pledges for 1985, and many labor collectives have adopted strenuous counterplans. As a whole, their fulfillment will ensure the solution of the tasks facing us and the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan. But for that to occur, all labor collectives, including those of Perovskiy Rayon, will have to work well.

In Moscow and all over the country today mass competition has been launched to fulfill the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole ahead of schedule and give a fitting greeting to the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the 40th anniversary of the great victory, and the 27th CPSU Congress. Muscovites are responding with deeds to the party's call to make 1985 a year of shock work.

More than 160,000 workers and 5,000 teams and sections have resolved to fulfill the year's targets by the 68th anniversary of Great October.

It is essential to constantly develop and improve socialist competition, to support all progressive initiatives and undertakings. The 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement is being marked this year. Party, soviet, and trade union organizations and the Komsomol must launch extensive work to propagandize and augment the Soviet working class' remarkable traditions and increase the effectiveness of competition. It must be directed toward the fulfillment of the plans and targets for each day, month, and quarter, the current year, and the 5-year plan as a whole. We must seek to ensure that Lenin's principles for conducting competition -- publicity, comparability of results, and struggle to introduce and augment leading experience -- are implemented everywhere.

This is not only a good basis but also a great incentive for further advance. Stopping and resting on their laurels is not a part of the traditions of our country's Communists and working people, and that includes Moscow. The party teaches us to assess what has been done critically, to reveal unutilized reserves, and to be constantly concerned for the long term.

It is this ability to see the future clearly and to outline the most effective ways of moving toward new heights that permeates party documents, CPSU Central Committee decisions, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches and works.

In his brilliant and profound speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session on 15 November 1984 Comrade K.U. Chernenko put forward and substantiated urgent economic policy tasks that must be resolved to ensure the successful completion of the 5-year plan. Particular attention was drawn to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the growth of production efficiency, the strengthening of the policy of saving manpower and material resources, and the improvement of the system of economic management and control. This is a specific program of action.

Qualitative developments, prepared by the whole course of our development and by the party's tremendous creative activity, have taken shape in the national economy. The crux of these urgent changes, it was noted in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article "Meeting the Requirements of Developed Socialism," is that today we can and must move forward, orienting ourselves toward the most exacting ideas of socialism.

The party has assigned one of the central places in its economic policy to the task of ensuring that our country achieves the world's highest labor productivity level. The material basis for resolving this task is retooling the economy with the last word in science and technology.

We have entered a new stage of scientific and technical progress where human labor on machines will be and is already being replaced by work done by machines and the control of production is being automated. The creation and widespread introduction of computer technology, microprocessors, robots, and manipulators into all sectors of the economy is now becoming urgent socioeconomic and important political tasks. Their solution will make it possible in the foreseeable future to move away from individual automatically controlled machines to automated systems of machines, shops, and fully automated plants.

Alongside a substantial increase in productivity and a fundamental change in the nature of labor, automation opens up the opportunity to run technical processes on a strictly optimum regime and to substantially reduce expenditure of raw and semifinished materials and energy resources.

The present stage of scientific-technical progress is fundamentally altering our idea of the tempo of production retooling. What used to take decades to accomplish must now be done in years or even months. Great opportunities are opened up here by flexible manufacturing processes making it possible, with minimal expenditure of time, labor, and money, to move as rapidly as possible to the production of new types of output.

New man-made materials with preset properties are finding increasing application in production. The requirements of scientific and technical progress urgently dictate the need to substantially increase their output in the very near future and to expand the range and spheres of application of these materials.

The implementation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in our country and their combination with the achievements of real socialism will lead to a significant restructuring of all industrial production, transform the whole face and tenor of industrial labor, and ultimately make it possible to move forward more rapidly and raise Soviet people's living standards to new heights -- which accords with the party's main objectives and tasks.

Comrades! Improving the use of our production potential is an important element in the process of intensifying production. Given the rapid development of the scientific and technical revolution, equipment becomes obsolete before it is worn out. It is therefore essential to organize production processes everywhere in such a way as to ensure maximum output from every machine tool and machine. The campaign to increase the shift index for equipment, especially highly productive equipment, the certification and rationalization of work stations, the strengthening of the policy of thrift, the lowering of the prime cost of output, and the tightening of labor and production discipline are of great significance here.

The result the party planned to obtain from introducing the latest equipment, techniques, and materials into production is defined as a qualitative transformation of the production forces. We must keep this task in mind and have our sights set on it right now. Moscow's working people are required to set an example in implementing it.

It is Moscow's duty to set an example for the whole country. That means that the most progressive trends characteristic of Soviet society must receive the fullest expression in every aspect of our city's life.

To fulfill the task set by the party of ensuring that our country meets the highest world standard in terms of labor productivity, it is essential right now to improve the work of scientific institutions and enterprise, to seek to make skillful use of scientific and technical achievements in the economy, to strengthen ties between science and production, and to rationalize every link in the production process. It is essential that the machinery and equipment in Moscow meet the highest modern requirements and that fundamentally new and truly revolutionary scientific and technical innovations are introduced into production and assimilated as quickly as possible.

In light of this, we cannot accept downward amendment of plans, nonfulfillment of contract commitments, organizational hitches, irresponsibility, slackness, or waste of working time, material, or energy resources.

A lot of work has to be done to enhance the technical standard and quality of output. The output of Moscow enterprises, including those producing consumer goods, must meet and even surpass the highest world standards.

Construction work carried out in Moscow must set a model and standard. It must store up the best experience accumulated both in our country and abroad. Planners, construction workers, and workers in the construction materials industry are required to ensure progressive and economical architectural and construction decisions, the prompt commissioning of all installations under construction, and the most efficient exploitation of material resources and manpower. We must considerably broaden the facilities available in new residential districts and decisively improve construction quality.

Workers in all forms of transport in the capital must set an example by working efficiently to raise the standard of service to enterprises and the population. It is essential that valuable initiatives such as speeding up freight delivery by increasing the weight and length of trains, reducing the idle time of frienghtcars during freight operations by 1 hour, increasing the interval between trucks' major overhauls to 350,000 km and their working day to 12 hours, and ensuring that freightcars and containers are dispatched only when in good working order receive the widest dissemination in the city.

Passenger transport workers must base their activity on the principle of ensuring maximum passenger comfort with minimum journey time.

Moscow must set an example by improving all forms of services. It is essential that goods in everyday demand available in warehouses and depots should always be on sale and that there should be as few waiting lines as possible in stores, canteens, cafes, hairdressers, workshops, and other enterprises. We must seek to ensure that service personnel are always attentive to customers' needs and that no cases of poor quality or late execution of orders or other breaches occur in our city.

Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organizations face major tasks in this respect. Their work must be marked by maximum efficiency, purposefulness, a creative approach to work, and an attentive attitude to working people's requirements, opinions, and suggestions. Under the leadership of the city party organization, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and economic organs are required in all their activity not only to do everything possible to transform Moscow into a model city but also to serve as a model themselves in the way they fulfill the party's plans.

Comrades! The transformation of an enterprise, a rayon, and particularly a city into a model one is impossible without the constant improvement of ideological educational work and the enhancement of working people's sociopolitical activeness and consciousness. Muscovites must set a good example not only in resolving economic and social tasks but also in the sphere of human relations.

It is essential to improve educational work designed to inculcate in working people, especially young people, a Marxist-Leninist outlook, ideological conviction, a sense of Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism, to promote the development of a communist attitude to work and social ownership, to foster creative initiative and raise the standard of discipline and organization, and to wage a more active struggle against outmoded ideas persisting in people's consciousness and bourgeois ideology and morality.

Strengthening the Soviet people's ideological staunchness and ability to counter all forms of alien influence and capitalist propaganda, with its attempts to denigrate socialism and retard our progress, acquire special importance under modern conditions.

Comrades! The Soviet people are having to resolve the tasks of improving the developed socialist society under complex international conditions. The world situation has deteriorated to a dangerous level.

The increase in tension has been caused by the attempt by the most aggressive imperialist circles, headed by the United States, to reverse the course of history by increasing military confrontation with real socialism. Washington has adopted a course of disrupting the existing military-strategic equilibrium between the United States and the USSR and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and achieving military superiority.

The U.S. Administration has launched an unprecedented arms race on land, at sea, and in the air. Now it is threatening to extend it to space. In the past 3 years alone U.S. military spending exceeded $640 billion, and during 1985-1989 will total $2 trillion or almost as much as the United States spent on military aims in the 35 years after the war.

All this constitutes the specific implementation of the "crusade" proclaimed by Washington against communism. Under this flag the United States is trying to strengthen the NATO bloc and is moving toward the creation of a broad military-political alliance of the leading capitalist states aimed against the USSR and our friends and allies.

The militarist, adventurist U.S. and NATO course is accompanied by sharpening psychological warfare against the socialist community and the forces of national independence, democracy, and progress. Nationalism, chauvinism, and revanchist sentiments are being intensively fueled and the political and territorial realities formed after World War II are coming under attack.

In its attempts to establish world supremacy, Washington has elevated violence and terror to the rank of state policy. The armed occupation of Grenada, the escalation of the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the criminal aggression against Lebanon, the overt support for dictatorial regimes in Central and South America, Africa, and Asia, and the campaign of threats against socialist Cuba will go down in the annals of U.S. history as pages of shame.

Historical experience teaches that we have to campaign against war to prevent it from beginning. That is precisely what the USSR and the other socialist community countries do. The USSR's businesslike, specific proposals form a realistic program designed to rid all the peoples of the world, all mankind, of the threat of nuclear war. Not armament or "arms upgrading" but honest, businesslike talks and agreements based on the principle of equality and mutual security -- that is the only real path to peace.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving course is aimed at resolving the vital task of the present day -- preventing the militarization of space, ending the arms race, and limiting, reducing, and subsequently completely removing nuclear weapons from the arsenals. This is a task of historic significance. On the USSR's initiative a definite step has been taken along the path of resolving it. As you know, at the meeting in Geneva between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz an agreement was reached regarding the subject matter and aims of the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms, which will be examined and resolved together.

The reaching of an agreement to prevent the militarization of space is of great importance. It would provide more favorable prospects for questions of strategic and other arms reductions, too. As the Soviet leadership has already stated more than once, the Soviet Union would be prepared to drastically reduce them, provided that the fundamental principle of equality and mutual security is maintained, of course.

All the peoples of the world have a vital interest in this. An agreement is perfectly possible.

All that is needed is the desire and the will. The Soviet Union has them and is ready to do its share. It is now up to the United States. Such is the USSR's principled and constructive approach to the Soviet-U.S. talks due to begin in Geneva on 12 March.

The invariable course of the fraternal socialist community countries aimed at preserving and consolidating peace, curbing the arms race, and broadening international cooperation is a reliable and stable factor in world politics. Imperialism has not succeeded and will not succeed in changing the correlation of forces in its favor. United by the Warsaw Pact, the fraternal socialist countries possess everything necessary to resolutely rebuff the warmongers.

The socialist community now represents a mighty economic complex.

The CEMA economic summit held in Moscow in June 1984 was an important event in developing relations among fraternal countries and deepening their integration with the aim of further accelerating economic growth and improving the people's well-being. The summit's decisions created favorable new opportunities to accelerate the economic development of each of our countries and of the socialist community as a whole, to strengthen the might and further enhance the prestige of world socialism, and to ensure world peace.

True to its Leninist peace policy, the Soviet land firmly consistently defends freedom and the peoples' security and does and will continue to do everything in its power to safeguard man's paramount right -- the right to life.

In less than 3 months, Soviet people and all progressive mankind will be commemorating the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism. The hardest and most terrible trials befell the Soviet Union, which played the decisive role in the victorious conclusion of World War II. The Soviet Union bore the main burden of the war. Even now, 40 years on, the Soviet people's pride in the victory won in the war is inseparable from their grief for those who died and from the bitter memory of the tragedy the people endured.

In saying that, however, we are by no means trying to belittle the significance of the other peoples' struggle against fascism. Our victory in the Great Patriotic War is indissolubly linked with the antifascist struggle in many other countries, the European resistance movement, and the actions by the armed forces of our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. Soviet people are grateful to all who fought with us to blaze the trail to victory over fascism.

The preparation for this noteworthy occasion has been launched on a wide scale both in Moscow and throughout the country. Muscovites are participating actively in the patriotic movement under the slogan "40 weeks of shock work to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War." It is important to ensure that each remaining week before the celebration is marked by truly shock labor. It is necessary to regularly sum up the results of labor vigils, to actively involve as many working people as possible in those labor vigils, and to honor competition winners in a ceremonial atmosphere.

More attention must be paid to war and labor veterans and more concern must be shown for Great Patriotic War invalids and participants and the families of those who died. Their wishes must be examined promptly and sympathetically and their requests fully satisfied. The preparations for Victory Day should be actively used for the purposes of young people's political, labor, and military-patriotic education.

We should not overlook the fact that it is not just we and our friends who are preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory.

World imperialism and the forces of reaction are preparing to mark this date in their own way. They are trying to falsify the history of World War II and denigrate and even ignore the Soviet Army's decisive role in liberating Europe from the Brown Shirt plague, casting doubts on the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, and advocating a revisions of postwar borders. We must say outright that the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community countries will not permit that.

For 40 years now Soviet people have been living under conditions of peace. At the same time they have not forgotten that during this period the imperialists have unleashed dozens of wars and armed conflicts, many of which threatened to turn into a new world war. The fact that this threat did not materialize is largely due to our party and state, which resolutely guard the Soviet people's interests and the cause of world peace. Our party takes into account the fact that imperialism's class nature and aggressive essence have not changed. The CPSU shows constant concern to increase the Soviet Union's vigilance and strengthen its defense might. It is the duty of all working people to ensure the country's reliable defense by means of shock labor and selfless work.

Soviet people are working in an atmosphere of confidence, calm, and efficiency. The economy is developing according to plan and the working people's well-being is being continuously improved. Our people are in a good, working mood. They are closely united around the Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko. The CPSU is now preparing for its 27th congress, which will be an historic event in the life of the country, of Communists, and of all the working people of the Soviet Union. The congress will sum up the results of the tremendous work done by our party and state and the entire Soviet people to implement the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks. It will determine the tasks for Soviet society's further development and will equip the party and people with a specific program for the country's economic, social, and spiritual development for the period ahead.

The congress will adopt the new edition of the CPSU program -- a program for the improvement of the developed socialist society -- and will make changes to the party rules. The approaching 27th CPSU Congress is causing an upsurge of labor and political activeness among Soviet people, Muscovites included. There can be no doubt that the capital's working people will greet it with high production achievements and will struggle still more actively for the fulfillment of the party's plans, the strengthening of our great motherland's economic and defense might, and the triumph of communism.

The CPSU appreciates the fact that the Soviet people entrust it with the role of their political leader. The party is constantly deepening its ties with the people's masses and experiences their needs and concerns. When formulating policy and resolving different questions of communist building, the CPSU constantly consults working people and relies on their experience of life. The close link between the party's policy and life is the reliable guarantee that its policy is correct and that it enjoys the people's undivided support and approval.

There is no doubt that, in the approaching soviet elections, Soviet people will vote unanimously for the wise policy of the Leninist party, which is leading our country along the path of steady economic and social progress, lasting peace, and friendship among peoples.

Allow me, dear comrades, to cordially thank you once more for the high trust you have placed in me and to assure all voters of the Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug that I shall always faithfully serve our party, our people, and the great cause of communist building.

SOVIET TANKER EXPLODES DURING REFUELLING

LD072022 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] One crew member was killed and five were injured yesterday in the explosion on board the Soviet tanker Lyudvig Svoboda in the harbor of Ventspils in the Soviet Union. The 16,000-metric-ton tanker caught fire in the explosion and was badly damaged. According to preliminary information, the accident was caused when safety regulations were neglected in connection with diesel-oil refuelling on the tanker.

USSR SURPASSES U.S. IN NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

LD072344 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- The Soviet Union has increased the annual natural gas output to reach 587,000 million cubic metres, thus having outstripped, according to the latest data, the United States.

As a TASS correspondent was told by Vladimir Filanovskiy, chief of the Department of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises of the USSR State Planning Committee (Gosplan), this country continues stepping up prospecting for an extraction of natural gas. The growth rates are seen from such facts: Nearly a quarter of a century ago the USSR extracted only 2.8 per cent of the world's natural gas output, while now it accounts for a third of the world's output figure.

The intensive development of the industry is necessitated both by domestic demand and the Soviet Union's export commitments. Today Soviet natural gas is supplied to a number of Europe's socialist and capitalist countries.

The Soviet Union, Vladimir Filanovskiy said, has taken course for replacing oil with natural gas wherever possible in order to preserve the oil reserves for the generations to come.

The development of the gas industry is ensured by a reliable raw material base. Yet the main natural gas reserves are located in West Siberia and in the extreme north, where winter with severe frosts, down to 50 degrees centigrade, sets in for a better part of the year. Such is the world's biggest Urengoy deposit near the Polar Circle. Yamburg, which is to become a second Urengoy in immediate future, is known to have an even more rigorous climate.

The energy programme being implemented in the USSR provides, as a top priority objective, for an accelerated growth of gas output, but only up to a certain stage when the level of its output is to be stabilized. By that time preparations for an even wider use of atomic energy are to be completed and the production of coal is to be considerably increased.

WINTERING PROGRESS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY REPORTED

LD061612 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has reported some figures on the progress of wintering on animal husbandry farms. During January and February a daily average of 8 percent more meat than during the same period last year was sold to the state. Milk sales grew by 1 percent and egg procurement was also greater. Farms in Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Moldavia are achieving the most successful wintering results. Farms workers in Azerbaijan and Georgia are also fulfilling plans for the main types of produce. However, in February a trend toward lower animal productivity appeared in many farms. It is particularly noticeable in Uzbekistan's collective and state farms, in some areas of the Ukraine and in Kazakhstan. Of course, wintering conditions have been difficult, but there are still many purely organizational shortcomings in the farms themselves, and this affects animal productivity results.

RSFSR MINISTRY NOTES WINTER FEED SHORTCOMINGS

LD052057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] According to the calendar winter has ended, but the winter period is continuing on the livestock farms. In most areas of the country it will last until mid-May, when livestock can be put out to graze. According to the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the results of the first 5 months of the present winter period have been reviewed.

The quartering of livestock under cover began in October. Since then procurement of milk has increased by almost 1 percent and eggs by 3 percent. As much meat has been procured as 1 year ago. The results would have been much better if the productivity of animals had not fallen during February at livestock farms in certain oblasts, like Ivanovo, Smolensk, Kirov, and others. As a rule this was the result of poor feeding. In a number of cases, not enough feed was stockpiled in the vicinity of farms and delivery of feed from further away proved difficult. A considerable number of feed workshops are still not in operation. This is particularly so in Western Siberia. There have also been interruptions in the electricity supply. If cows miss just one milking session, it takes them at least a week to recover their previous productivity. However, there are quite a few examples of livestock farms that have markedly increased their output in spite of the difficult winter. That is the case in Karelia, for example. Many milkmaids are currently obtaining full milk yields that are no lower than summer yields.